Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865. NUMBER 76.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—Every-where...

WANTED—Agents—Sewing...

WANTED—Agents—With some...

WANTED—Agents—$75.00 a month...

WANTED—Agents—$55.00 a month...

WANTED—Agents—To read...

WANTED—Agents—In every...

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—At the Coal...

WANTED—Those seeking business...

WANTED—To borrow, for two years, $1,800...

WANTED—A good and reliable person...

WANTED—Every married...

WANTED—Merchants, Manufacturers, Hotel Keepers and others...

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

THE NEWS.

During the past year only 588 buildings of three stories or more were erected in Philadelphia, against 1,286 the year previous.

Ex-Mayor D. R. Anthony retires from the Leavenworth *Bulletin*, having sold out to Messrs. ... & Ladison.

The vicinity of Detroit was visited by a frost on Wednesday night, and it is feared that damage has been done to the corn crop.

The Treasury Department have completed their issue of the 7.30 notes. The delay has occurred from the fact that the call for them was larger than they could be furnished.

The Wirz trial was continued yesterday. Two witnesses were examined—Col. Gibbs and Dr. Bates—both rebel officers. Their testimony is very strong against the prisoner.

The Copperheads of Pennsylvania held a State Convention at Harrisburg, on Thursday, and following the example of Iowa and Ohio, put a soldier at the head of their ticket.

A collision occurred between a passenger and freight train on the Oil Creek railroad, Penn., yesterday morning, resulting in the death of four persons, with five others injured.

The regular New York Stock Board to-day unanimously agreed to ignore and discountenance the corrupt gambling conspiracy known as the "Evening Stock Exchange."

Havana papers give accounts of terrible guerrilla outrages practised in Mexico. That country seems just now to be given over to thieves, murderers and ex-rebel generals.

Horse thieves are operating so extensively on the line from Hastings to St. Peters, Minn., that the citizens have organized, and propose that Judge Lynch shall try the first thief caught.

The coal oil refinery of Outhwaite, Shurtz & Co., at Cleveland, was burned last Tuesday evening, loss $20,000, no insurance. The fire caught from a lantern carried by one of the workmen.

The party which went to Andersonville, Georgia, under the control of Capt. Moore, for the purpose of laying out a cemetery and marking the graves of our dead heroes, have returned, having accomplished their work.

Cleveland will be represented at the Chicago Board of Trade celebration by S. F. Lester, ... Harvey, C. H. Clark, S. S. Coe, Wm. Edwards, ... Stone, A. Hughes, O. A. Childs, J. W. Clark, ... Sage.

Major-General Meade, accompanied by other military officers, is about to make a tour of inspection through the military districts of his Department, which embraces the Atlantic States of the South.

A special despatch from Jackson, Miss., to the New Orleans *Times*, says an ordinance has passed the Convention, designating the first Monday in October for the election of Congressmen, members of the Legislature, and State officers.

The Provisional Governor of Alabama has telegraphed to the President to suspend action on the petitions for pardon that he (the Governor) recommended. A new light has probably broken in on the Governor's mind.

The celebrated Indian Chief, John Ross, accompanied by Lewis Ross, William P. Ross, and other Cherokee celebrities, left St. Louis on Thursday for Fort Smith, to attend the great Indian Council.

An agent of a company formed at Marengo, Ill., for raising plants and setting hedges of the Osage orange, has gone to Texas to procure seed. This style of fencing promises to be very generally introduced on the prairies.

Major De Buol, of Galena, Ill., now prosecuting a topographical survey of the fields of military operations in West Tennessee, lately unearthed ... rifled cannon and $20,000 of fixed ammunition, near Donelson.

George A. Clifford, of Illinois, a clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, committed suicide at Washington, last Tuesday night, by jumping from the fifth story of the National Hotel. He was instantly killed.

Morton McMichael, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette*, was nominated for Mayor of that city by the Union City Convention on Thursday. Mr. McMichael is admirably qualified for the position.

The Ladies' Equestrienne contest at the Springfield Horse Show, Mrs. S. M. Fassett, of this city, carried off the first prize, a diamond set watch. ... fault was found with the decision, not because Mrs. Fassett did not fairly win it, but because she ... done the same thing, in several instances before.

A distressing disaster occurred on the Ohio river on Monday evening, near Hatfield's Landing, by the explosion of the mud drums of the steamer Argosy No. 3, having on board the 70th Ohio Infantry. Four men were scalded and eight were drowned by jumping overboard.

The Copperhead Democracy of Ohio held their State Convention at Columbus, on Thursday. ... Vallandigham presided. The platform, which recites ... nineteen long resolutions to make it intelligible, was adopted before the nominations were made. The convention then nominated Gen. Geo. W. Morgan for Governor, and a lot of nobodies to fill the other places.

Washington and Jefferson Colleges, in Western Pennsylvania, both Old School Presbyterian, having been united under common auspices, Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has accepted the presidency and will take up his residence at Canonsburg, 18 miles southwest of Pittsburgh. Both colleges will be continued, the freshman and the preparatory classes at Washington, and the three higher classes at Canonsburg.

A Washington despatch says, "a feeble attempt is making here to renew the Monroe doctrine excitement over the quarrel between Spain and St. Domingo, but there is not the slightest ground for supposing that the Government will depart in the least from the policy of non-interference it has adopted in regard to this and all similar cases."

Messrs. R. T. Van Horn, Colonel William ..., Col. McGee, and others, have gone to Fort Smith, Ark., to represent the interests of Kansas City and Wyandotte at the great Indian Council, ... An effort will be made to remove the Wyandotte Indians to the Far West, and bring their valuable reservation into the market; and it is said the tribe have assented to such an arrangement.

The Iowa Copperhead State Convention met at Des Moines on Thursday, and endorsed the platform—with the exception of the Constitutional amendment clause—and the State ticket, made by the Bogus Soldiers' Convention, held the day before. The Convention of Thursday was a very slim affair, only thirty-three of the ninety-seven counties being represented. Its nominees, if they dare go before the people, will be beaten by at least THIRTY THOUSAND.

Advices from the American Consul at Barcelona, Spain, up to August 1, says the health of his consular district was excellent, there being no signs of the cholera, which was prevailing to some extent at Ancona, Alexandria and elsewhere. The authorities at Port Mahon enforce the most rigid quarantine regulations. Information is received that the cholera is advancing eastward. The accounts received at Port Mahon of the prevalence of the cholera at Ancona, were such as to create serious apprehensions.

Adjutant General Terrell, of Indiana, is compiling a posthumous historical report of the part Indiana has borne in the war, the first volume of which will go to press in about a month. It will embrace a full history of regiments, etc., and a descriptive account of each officer and soldier, showing promotions, casualties, and all other matter valuable for permanent record. Citizens of Indiana who have served in the Regular army, or the Veteran Reserve Corps, will also be put on record.

George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe* and Liberal leader in the Canadian Parliament, is charged with deserting his old friends of the "clear grit" school, and becoming the man Friday of Cartier, who, it is now remembered, threw an ink bottle at his head some years ago. He has abandoned the election reform bill for which himself and followers have fought so long a time, and was also the mover in Parliament the other day, to its indefinite postponement. His friends feel chagrined, and charge it all to the evil communications of a coalition ministry, which have corrupted Brown's good manners.

Gallagher, the young man who is under arrest in Boston for swindling the Government out of $1,000, by forged orders for the commutation of rations due to soldiers while prisoners of war, had been a clerk in the chief Quartermaster's office at New York, and there learned how to do it. He operated through Charles French, a Boston claim agent, who seems to have been honest in the matter, believing it all right. As a consequence of these frauds no more commutations are now being paid except to the immediate claimants.

A specie train arrived at Leavenworth, on the 19th, from Aguas Calientes, Mexico, with $40,000 in Mexican silver coin, $90,000 in gold and ... hundred pounds weight in silver plates and bars. It is owned by Senor Don Francisco Guiterrez De Bola. An escort of twelve men accompanied the train. They were attacked by guerillas in Chihuahua, and one of the escort was wounded. Affairs are reported in a terrible condition in Mexico, bushwhackers swarming in all parts of the country. The specie is to be shipped to New York and Philadelphia.

Capt. Fisk's long heralded expedition of ... thousand persons, to found a city on the head waters of the Yellow Stone, in Montana, has collapsed. The party was to rendezvous at St. Cloud, Minn., and should have started a month ago; but the men were not forth-coming, and the season is too far advanced. Consequently Gen. Meagher, Secretary of the Territory of Montana, who has been in Minnesota some weeks waiting for the start, has gone to Aitkin, and will proceed to his post ... Capt. Fisk does not give it up, however, and continues the announcement that he is "almost ready;" but it wont do. His scheme is a humbug that has deceived nobody unless it be Gen. Meagher. The captain ought to rest on the "laurels" of his great expedition under the auspices of the War Department, a year ago.

The Canadians think they have drawn a very expensive elephant in becoming possessed, ... of the Hudson Bay Territory—about 1,800,000 ... The Home Government has relieved ... and the Provincials have added ... What is ... the London capitalists ... Hudson Bay Company are ... Grand Trunk enterprise; and ... Mr. Galt, who ...

The rebel Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, has written a letter to a friend, who asked him ... [illegible]

FATAL RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Four Persons Killed and Five Wounded.

DISTRESSING STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Four Soldiers Killed and Eight Drowned.

THE BOGUS SOLDIERS' CONVENTION IN IOWA.

State Ticket Nominated

Indian Chiefs on Their Way to the Great Council.

SENSIBLE LETTER FROM GEN. J. JOHNSTON.

The Copperhead Iowa Convention.

It Endorses the Action of the Bogus Soldiers' Convention.

THE TRIAL OF WERZ.

Testimony of Col. Gibbs, Dr. Bates and Others.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

Ohio State Copperhead Convention.

GEN. GEORGE W. MORGAN FOR GOVERNOR.

Pennsylvania Copperhead Convention.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Executive Bureau—A Good Idea—How Former Slave-owners Treat Freedmen's Children—In the Old Capitol Prison—Chief Justice Chase and President Johnson—Werz Trial.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

A. M. Gangewer, of Ohio, Chief Clerk of the Third Auditor's office is the most prominent candidate for the head of the Bureau made vacant by the appointment of John Wilson to the head of the new Executive Bureau. It is not true that this last is now designed to be a bureau of pardons. The President's purpose in organizing it is simply to have the mass of clerical duties connected with the business brought before him taken off the shoulders of his secretaries. Rooms for the clerks will, if possible, be provided at the White House.

It is authoritatively announced that hereafter vacancies occurring in the Government printing office where women are employed, will be filled only by the widows or orphans of soldiers, who have died for their country, or by the wives of soldiers now in service who are in needy circumstances. None others need apply.

Information has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau, from the lower counties of Maryland, that some of the former owners of slaves have, since the adoption of the emancipation law, bound out a number of children belonging to the Freedmen, which children, if allowed to do so, could aid materially to the support of their parents. An officer of the Government writing from Prince Frederick, Maryland, after referring to the fact of the binding out of Freedmen's children by the former slave owners, says: Efforts have been made by the Freedmen to get the civil authorities to release the children, but in all cases none have been lucky enough to have justice done them, for it is not considered proper to do justice here, in this country, where the rebels are rampant. No justice can be meted to a darkey here, because he is black. That commodity is reserved for selfish purposes." The writer suggested the establishment of a military court, in order that justice may be done. The suggestion will be laid before the proper authorities.

But eight State prisoners are now confined in the Old Capitol.

The statements recently published that President Johnson and Chief Justice Chase have been having repeated and prolonged consultations concerning the trial of Jeff. Davis are entirely without foundation.

The Werz trial got well under way to-day and made good progress. Werz was provided with a couple of counsel, and is perhaps better off than before his desertion by the others. The testimony of two witnesses examined to-day—the rebel Colonel commanding the post of Andersonville, and one of the rebel surgeons in charge of the hospitals there—was important, and opened a chapter of horrors of which, however, it is known to be only the beginning. Werz looks very nervous and feeble, and he is evidently suffering under mental depression.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Dead Heroes at Andersonville—Return of Capt. Moore and His Burial Party—The Good Work Accomplished.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

Capt. Jas. M. Moore, a quartermaster who left here on the 8th of July last, for Andersonville, Ga., for the purpose of giving decent burial to the remains of our murdered heroes, returned to this city this morning, having successfully accomplished the object of his visit. The Captain reports that he arrived at Andersonville on the 25th ultimo. After having experienced considerable difficulty in procuring transportation for himself and his party of mechanics and clerks, the work of painting and lettering the head boards for the graves was immediately commenced, and finished, occupying nearly the whole time of the party's stay. There were 13,000 neat head boards set up, all properly lettered, giving the names, and as far as known, the regiment and company of the deceased. The Captain found the graves nearly all marked with a neatly painted stake number, the numbers on the stakes corresponding with a record kept in the hospital of the prison, giving the names of those buried. The cemetery is about fifty acres in extent, and nearly 300 yards from the stockade. The dead were all buried in trenches—in many cases over a hundred in a trench. Mounds were created over each body, thus forming graves. A neat white fence has been erected around the cemetery, and the place made to look as inviting as possible. Pleasant walks are being laid out, which are to be shaded by such trees as are indigenous to that region.

Capt. M. says the country for miles around Andersonville is almost devoid of verdure of all kinds, except rank weeds, stunted pines and live oaks. The climate he considers extremely unhealthy, the heat being intense during the day, and the heavy dews falling at night penetrating the tents of the party and saturating their blankets.

Just before the party left, a flagstaff was planted and the American colors thrown to the breeze. A trustworthy Superintendent has been appointed to take care of the cemetery and perfect the ideas of Capt. M. in the laying out of this notorious Golgotha and surrounding grounds. A sufficient guard has been placed over the grounds by Gen. Wilson, commanding the military force in that region, and every care is to be taken that the remains of our braves shall rest undisturbed. There were within the enclosure of the stockade, the sheds, about fifty yards in length and eighteen feet in width. There were no signs to these so-called tenements, but they were merely upright poles supporting a roof.

The stockade, with all the buildings, are to remain standing until they fall by decay, fit monuments to heinous crimes committed within their limits. Miss Clara Barton, the philanthropist, who accompanied the expedition for the purpose of collecting evidence of the whereabouts of our missing men, returned with Capt. Moore's party. One of the party, a clerk, died from typhoid fever and was buried in the cemetery. There were about 200 buried by the rebels of whom no record was kept, and consequently their remains could not be identified. The remains of only one body was found unburied, the rest having been interred in the trenches.

THIRD DESPATCH.

Secretary Stanton will take some Rest—Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

Secretary Stanton, who has been harder worked than any man in Washington, has at last taken a season of rest, which his exhausted system so much demanded. He went off this afternoon for a week or two at least of rest and recreation.

Rev. Dr. Boynton, of Cincinnati, has been appointed to a prominent position at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, which will only engross a portion of his time.

The Monroe Doctrine—Counterfeit Fractional Currency—New National Banks—Progress of the Cholera, etc.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The *Commercial's* special ... [illegible]

Waldo, Cashier; Capital, $50,000. 1,511—The Hungerford National Bank, of Adams, Jefferson County, New York; S. D. Hungerford, President; George W. Bond, Cashier; Capital, $125,000. The bank takes the place of the Hungerford Bank at Adams, Mo. Hungerford is also President of the First National Bank of that place. 1,512—The People's National Bank, Jackson, Michigan; Henry A. Hayden, President; John M. Root, Cashier; capital $100,000. 1,514—The National Exchange Bank, of Lansingburg, N. Y.; R. Harrison, Vice President; H. W. Moeller, Cashier; capital, $100,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Information has been received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Barcelona, that up to the 1st of August, the date of the writing of the despatch, the health of Barcelona, and that consular district was excellent, there being no signs of cholera, which was prevailing to some extent at Ancona, Alexandria and elsewhere. The Consul at Port Mahon, writing under date of August 5th, reports that the authorities there now enforce the most rigid quarantine regulations, and that information had been received at Port Mahon, of the prevalence of the disease at Ancona such as to create serious apprehensions.

Much alarm was felt in the Balearic Islands. Capt. Thornton A. Jenkins has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department.

The Rebel Leaders—About Spain—Another Rush for Pardons—Tour of Inspection—National Finances—Alabama Pardons to be Stopped, &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The New York *Tribune's* special says: It is hinted in well-informed circles that Government will arrest and hold for trial the leaders of the rebellion, and pardon all others by application.

... says: It is generally believed that our Government will oppose by diplomacy the aggressions of Spain against St. Domingo, and perhaps by stronger measures.

The Veteran Reserve Corps is to be consolidated into six regiments.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "The President was again overwhelmed to-day by a crowd of visitors, among whom were a dozen soldiers. Most of those in waiting were pardon-seekers, in whose cases the Attorney General has already issued warrants, but which yet await the signature of the President. The crowd was so great as even to encroach upon the private office of the Private Secretary, interrupting the public business, and annoying the gentleman in charge. Visitors will remember that the occupants of the Executive Mansion have a few rights on the premises, and that those are guilty of a gross impropriety who intrude upon the private apartments of the Mansion, as many are in the habit of doing.

Maj. Gen. Meade, accompanied by Brevet Maj. Gen. Webb, Inspector General, Col. Batchelder, Quartermaster, and Lieut. Col. Meade, Aid-de-Camp, arrived in the city last evening, and to-morrow morning they will depart on a tour of inspection through the Departments of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, of the Military Division of the Atlantic. They will be absent several weeks, and visit all the important points in these Departments. They will first visit Richmond, via Gordonsville and some of the old battle-fields.

Though the President has not seriously contemplated any visit to Richmond, as has been so frequently stated by the Richmond papers, it is, after all, not unlikely that he may make the proposed trip.

The finances of the Treasury are moving along quietly and easily, the cash receipts from internal revenue and the customs being so liberal as to enable Mr. McCulloch to meet all urgent demands for cash, which from the certificates of indebtedness is now falling due—about $3,000,000 of these this month, and about $20,000,000 in September. This will relieve the Treasury from its principal burden between this and the approaching session of Congress. The Secretary has the discretion, if required, of making a further issue of compound interest notes.

J. L. Pugh, of Alabama, and E. S. Horton, late member of the rebel Congress, have arrived at Washington.

Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, telegraphs to the President to "please suspend all petitions for pardons recommended by me prior to this date." It is not known what prompted this movement, but it is believed to have some connection with the arrival in Washington of a large number of pardon seeking Alabamians.

The *Herald's* special says: "Admiral Goldsborough, of the Mediterranean Squadron, writes that not having been invited to be present at the naval review at Brest, he shall not allow any of the squadron to be in that vicinity."

THE WERZ TRIAL.

Evidence of the Rebel Col. Gibbs, and Rebel Dr. Bates—A Long and Interesting Discussion on Various Points.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Werz Commission assembled this morning. Mr. Schade stated that as his associate for the defence had retired, he was left alone to manage the case. He therefore asked that there be a postponement for eight days, in order that he might become better acquainted with the subject, and prepare for the defence.

The Court overruled the request for postponement.

Col. Chipman stated the reason why there should be no further postponement, remarking that the gentleman was already fully informed of the theory of the prosecution.

O. S. Baker, Esq., volunteered for the defence, and is therefore associated with Mr. Schade. The prisoner put in several pleas why he should not be tried, denying the jurisdiction of the Court, and insisting that the charges ought to be quashed.

The Court overruled the pleas of the counsel for the prisoner, and proceeded to trial. Among the witnesses examined was

COL. GIBBS,

who commanded the post at Andersonville. He said that Werz had exclusive control of the prison. The prisoners were crowded so close as to remind him of an ant-hill. He gave a circumstantial account of the discipline, and the disgusting condition of the prison, and remarked that one of the rules was, that whoever crossed the dead line should be shot.

DR. JOHN C. BATES.

Dr. John C. Bates, ex-rebel, who was a physician at the prison, another witness, gave a long and interesting account of that place, and the shameful treatment to which the prisoners were subjected, stating as his opinion that with proper care the lives of 75 per cent of those who died might have been saved. Both of these witnesses testified as to the keeping of dogs as prison instruments.

Mr. Schade then presented several pleas: 1st, That the prisoner is entitled to his discharge in consequence of the promise of Capt. Noyes, of the staff of Brevet Maj. Gen. Wilson, to command at Macon, Ga., that if he (Werz) would accompany him to headquarters for the purpose of giving certain information, he should not be arrested or held as a prisoner. The accused accepted the offer, and claims to have been taken in violation of the pledge of his personal liberty.

2d. The prisoner denies the jurisdiction of the Court to try him on these charges and specifications.

3d. The war is ended, and civil law restored, and there is no military law under which he can be tried.

4th. He moves to quash the charges and specifications upon the ground of the vagueness and indefiniteness concerning the time, place and manner of the offences charged.

5th. That on the first of August, 1865, he was arraigned and put on trial, on his plea of not guilty to these charges, before a Military Commission composed like this; that the commission was broken up without his agency or consent, and adjourned without a record. Having been once put in jeopardy by those charges, the prisoner claims that he cannot be arraigned again, as before, but is entitled to the benefit of an acquittal.

6th. He claims that he should be discharged because he was an officer in the so-called Southern Confederacy, and entitled to the terms agreed to between Sherman and Johnston, which were complied with by him, and in accordance with which he is ready to give his obligation in writing not to take up arms against the Government.

Mr. Schade said they were not disposed to discuss these pleas now, but wished them to go over to the final argument.

The Judge Advocate, Chipman, desired the gentlemen, if they had anything to say, to do so now. There was but one plea—the question of jurisdiction, which could properly go over. The others constituted a plea in bar, and should be decided before the court could hear the case. It was proper that they should argue all at this time, except the plea of jurisdiction.

Mr. Schade said that if the Commission insisted on the argument before proceeding further, he must ask for an adjournment until to-morrow, so as to afford the counsel—Mr. Baker—who had just come in, an opportunity to examine the case.

Mr. Baker said that it was but a moment since he had anything to do with the case. The Court would readily see that he could have no information as to the pleas put in, or charges against the prisoner. He had not seen and read the charges. He was almost inclined to consent to go on in view of the charges and delay that had already taken place, but he could not think he would be doing his duty to the prisoner if he should attempt to argue pleas that he had not read. This was a grave offence charged. It might cost him his life, and after the sudden termination of the case yesterday—he might say, unaccountably—they ought not to go on without affording time to the counsel. If, however, the court decided it not to be proper to adjourn over one day, he would proceed to argue the case to the best of his ability.

The Judge Advocate remarked that the leading counsel was present at the previous arraignment, and must be familiar with the case.

Mr. Baker, resuming, said the principal plea to be discussed was the motion to quash the proceedings in consequence of the vagueness and indefiniteness of the charges and specifications. The Court, however, was not going to discharge the prisoner on a technicality, nor would it convict him on such, and with the Court's consent, he would let the argument go over until the close of the case.

The Judge Advocate insisted that the defence should close up the plea now.

Mr. Schade said he waived argument, and joined issue at once on the simple plea of not guilty.

Mr. Baker said he was also ready to put in a plea of not guilty, since, if the court would let the argument on the pleas go over, and thus not waste time.

The Judge Advocate stated that he would enter a demurrer to the pleas interposed, with the exception of the pleas of jurisdiction.

The President, Gen. Wallace, asked the Judge Advocate if he could not reach the pleas by a motion, as well as a demurrer.

Judge Advocate Chipman—Yes.

The President—A demurrer is not known in a court of this character.

The Judge Advocate accepted the suggestion and moved that the pleas, with the exception of that of jurisdiction, be overruled.

Mr. Baker hoped that if the court passed at all on the pleas, it would do so without arguments by the Judge Advocate, as the counsel would be unable to answer them in so short a time as they had to argue the pleas.

The Judge Advocate said that after making that motion, he supposed he had a right to mention his reasons so that they might be placed properly on the record.

A vote was then taken by the Court resulting in a permission for the Judge Advocate to proceed in his argument on a motion to overrule.

The Judge Advocate said that aside from the question of jurisdiction, there remained really but four questions: First, motion to quash the charges and specifications for vagueness and indefiniteness. As that question had already been decided by the Court on a previous occasion, he would not ... [illegible]

his motion that the pleas were insufficient and should be overruled. Col. Chipman read an argument which he had reduced to writing. It was argued, that the pleas was a violation of the compact between a staff officer and Werz, the latter's remedy was against Gen. Wilson, and not before this Court. If, after the defendant was brought to Gen. Wilson, it was discovered Wirz was guilty of great crimes, he would have been answerable to his superior for letting him off. Gen. Wilson had no power to absolve the prisoner from crime. The promise of safeguard did not work a pardon of the offence. The plea presents the case of a police officer, who says, "Come with me to a magistrate; I will see that you are not injured." The magistrate, discovering that the man is guilty of a crime, takes means for the trial of the prisoner. It was not alleged that Capt. Noyes acted on instructions even of Gen. Wilson. The cases were similar. Therefore the plea should be overruled. The Court must bear in mind that a plea in bar does not assume that there has, in this case, been a formal acquittal or conviction.

There now remains only one plea, based on pardon. According to Archbald's and Wharton's criminal law, a plea must set in form the pardon granted. In absence of this, the plea of the counsel is therefore bad. It was very certain by the action of the government, and the opinion of the Attorney General, that neither the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, nor the terms of surrender between Gens. Grant and Lee, and Sherman and Johnston, were intended to pardon those who had been guilty of a great crime. The latter proclamation of the President showed that these capitulations did not work pardon to those coming within their terms, else why did they in any way who had been engaged in the rebellion every day besiege the President, and asking pardon? It would be recollected the Judge of the Court who charged the Jury to inquire into the offence ... criminal court ... the assassin of the late President ... a rebel soldier, and after committing the act, had escaped and returned to Johnston's army; was it to be supposed the terms of the capitulation would prevent the assassin from being brought to trial?

Mr. Baker, of counsel, supposed that, according to the universal custom of law proceedings, they were required to say something in answer to their adversaries. In the first place, the prisoner was an humble servant, in the employment and under orders of any officer of the so-called Confederacy. Distasteful as it might be, we must look upon it as a fact, that this a civil war for four long and distressful years. The prisoner was the servant and instrument in the hands of the Southern authorities. As such he had charge of our prisoners, because it was his duty. In defending the prisoner he must do his duty. The defendant, though criminally charged with atrocious crimes, which may never be proved to be facts, it would be a most inhuman ... to take it for granted at the threshold that he is guilty. The charges are merely on paper, and it was the duty of the Court to investigate and see whether they are true. It was alleged that he, as an individual, starved Union prisoners. His counsel deny that he did it at all; but he was where Union prisoners were starved. Some came away, and some never returned. Would any member of the Court say that one Lieutenant or Major General in the United States army should be held accountable to any tribunal for every outrage and indecency for every member, under the laws of war, perhaps unknown to them, perhaps as he had seen it under their very eyes? In some instances they might; but not for all the atrocities charged against the prisoner. If one-half what is alleged against the prisoner should be proved true, he should suffer to the full extent of the law. The prisoner was invited to come within the Union lines; was promised he should have safe conduct to the Department. What justification could there be for the violation of the usages of civilized warfare? Where would they find the pledge of a commanding officer violate? The Judge Advocate had said the commanding General can violate or set aside his orders; but if any commanding General well deserving of his stars, should invite an humble servant to come within his lines, and should then violate his promise of safe conduct, and hold him as a prisoner, and try him for murder, would it not be one of the most atrocious violations of the rules of war and of good faith. Where did the Judge Advocate get his authority? Certainly not in books or under the authority of the United States. This was one of the points of defence—the prisoner was held wrongfully. The prisoner was induced by this with respect. The prisoner was enticed within our lines, and the pledge given him of safe conduct broken. There might be an excuse for the officer breaking his pledge, but this should inure to the benefit of the accused. The learned Advocate compared the bringing of the prisoner, under promise that he should not be harmed, into our lines, to the constable, enticing parties before a magistrate who holds him for trial. Most assuredly and certainly the gentleman did not design to bring that case to bear upon the prisoner in the pleas, because that is clearly in the first case, is, that the magistrate has no right to make a promise, and no right to break it. Second, the commanding General has a right to make a promise, and then, according to the law of God and man, he is required to respect it. As to the unconstitutionality of trying a man after once being put on his trial, he would not argue the point. He could not be twice put in jeopardy of his life. If the Court should decide the pleas, he would be gratified. If not, he would be content to go on with the case.

The Court was cleared for deliberation, and when the doors were reopened, it was announced by the President that the Court overruled the pleas, except as to jurisdiction, which is not yet argued.

Mr. Baker. We plead the general issue—not guilty of the charges and specifications.

Judge Advocate Chipman. The Court is now ready to go on with the case.

The rules adopted by the Court were read, providing among other things that the hour of meeting shall be 10 a. m., and at 1 o'clock a recess till 2; the examination of witnesses shall be by one of the Judge Advocates, and one of the counsel for the prisoner; arguments to occupy five minutes on each side.

The Judge Advocate said he should offer in evidence the letter dated Andersonville, Oct. 9, 1864, and signed by the accused.

MARTIN E. ROBINSON.

Martin E. Robinson having been sworn, testified that he is clerk to the Military Commission. The letter was shown to witness. This he said, was the letter exhibited to the prisoner at the Capitol last Sunday, the first time he saw him. He asked prisoner, on that occasion, whether that was the letter which he wrote to Gen. Wilson. Prisoner replied it was a copy—a true copy—of the one which was sent. The Court overruled objection made by Mr. Baker) when the letter was read as follows:

ANDERSONVILLE, May 7, 1865.—GEN.—It is with great reluctance that I address you these lines, being fully aware how little time is left you to attend to such a letter as I now have the honor to lay before you; and should I know any other way to accomplish my object I would not intrude upon you. I am a native of Switzerland, and was, before the war, a citizen of Louisiana, by profession a physician. Like hundreds and thousands of others, I was carried away by the maelstrom of excitement, and joined the Southern army. I was badly wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, near Richmond, and have nearly lost the use of my right arm. Unfit for field duty I was ordered to report to Brevet Gen. John H. Winder, in charge of the Federal prisoners of war, who ordered me to take charge of the prison at Tuscaloosa, Ala. My health failing me, I applied for a furlough and went to Europe, from whence I returned in February, 1864, and was then ordered to report to the commandant of the military prison at Andersonville, who assigned me to the command of the interior of the prison. The duties I had to perform were arduous and unpleasant, and I am satisfied that no man can or will justly blame me for things that happened here, and which were beyond my power to control. I do not think I ought to be held responsible for shortness of rations, or the over crowded state of the prison, which was in itself a prolific source of fearful mortality, inadequate supplies of clothing, want of shelter, &c. Still I now hear that men who were prisoners here, seem disposed to wreak their vengeance on me for what they have suffered, who was only the medium and may better say, tool in the hands of my superiors. This is my condition: I am a man with a family. I lost all my property when the Federal army besieged Vicksburg. I have no money at present to go to any place, and even if I had I know of no place where I could go. My life is in danger and I most respectfully ask of you help and relief. If you will be so generous as to give me some sort of safe conduct, or what I should greatly prefer, guard and protect myself and family against violence, I shall be thankful to you, and you may rest assured that your protection will not be given to one who is unworthy of it. It is my intention to return with my family to Europe, as soon as I can make arrangements. In the meantime, I have the honor, General, to remain very respectfully, your obedient servant. H. WIRZ, Capt. C. S. A.

Major General J. H. WINDER, Commanding, Macon, Georgia.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Baker. He was sent to the prison to serve a copy of the charges and specifications; was clerk to the Commission. He took the letter to Capt. Werz to ascertain whether it was a copy or original. Col. Chipman gave it to him for that purpose. The prisoner did not read all of it—only a portion; he skipped over it; he did not read it aloud; could not swear he read a single word of it, but to the best of his knowledge he thought the prisoner did; he could not swear positively.

CAPT. H. EANES.

Capt. H. Eanes sworn. I am Captain and Adjutant to Gen. Wilson. Have seen the letter before at Gen. Wilson's headquarters. An officer was sent to Andersonville and brought this paper to Gen. Wilson. The endorsement bears the signature of that officer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—Was at the Lanier House, in Macon, when I saw the letter. It was handed to me to read by General Wilson's Adjutant General. I returned it. This was about the first of May; I won't be certain. I again saw the letter within a week or two. It was delivered to me by General Wilson's Adjutant General. I put it into my pocket, and brought it to Washington. I gave it to Gen. Townsend, Asst. Adj. Gen. of the army. I never saw it again until yesterday. I do not know whether it is Capt. Werz's handwriting.

COL. GIBBS.

Having been sworn said he had been in the army of what was called the Confederate States Government. He resided in Andersonville, and was on duty there as Commandant of the post of Camp Sumpter. The order was shown to him which he recognized as the original one assigning him to duty; it is dated Oct. 1, 1864, and signed by Gen. John H. Winder. Witness also identified the handwriting of Capt. Werz, who was commander of the prison at Andersonville. Witness had no control of the prison. Werz had control exclusive of him. Werz was in command of the prison when he went there. In the absence of witness, sometimes Werz commanded the post. He did not know whether the prisoner granted furloughs or not. Witness visited the prison before he was assigned to duty there. About the middle of August last he saw that the prisoners were very much crowded. Did not go into, but could see the interior of the stockade from the battery. He never saw so many men together in so small a space. It was more like a hell than anything else. The surgeons of the prison hospital received their orders from Capt. Werz, and he had seen those issued to them. The only instance of punishment that he witnessed, was that of a man who had failed to report the escape of some of the prisoners. The man was put in the stocks a little while until the surgeon interfered. The dead line was established; he did not know whether Werz had anything to do with its construction. The object of the dead line was to keep the prisoners from approaching the stockade. The stockade was built of hewed timber, projecting from the ground ten or twelve feet. It enclosed sixteen or seventeen acres of land. A stream ran near the centre of the stockade, surrounded by several batteries. There were guns only on two of the sides. It was built as well for the security of the prisoners as to defend the place. There were 12-pounder howitzers, 6-pounder guns, and perhaps some rifle pieces. There was another stockade, leading from battery to battery. Witness walked into the prison often; the prisoners at that time were comparatively few—six or seven thousand; they were bad off for clothing and shelter. The accused told him 15,000 or 16,000 prisoners had died there in the spring ... [illegible]

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allied by the commissary. They were mustered in the same as horses. A man named Dunn had them in charge. Witness did not know what has become of him. He saw the instrument called stocks. The prisoner never told him anything of them. Werz told him, however, of the ball and chain, and he had heard the prisoner at the bar speak of the chain gang, and that there had been one.

Cross-examined—Witness said he thought he went to Andersonville the 10th or 12th of October last, and remained there until the 5th of the ensuing April. Werz was there all that time, excepting one or two days. Witness was Werz's superior in rank. In many respects, Werz was under his command, but so far as the prison was concerned, he was not. He knew there were rations served to the troops and the prisoners equally. He could not tell exactly what the rations were. The rations, however, included meal, corn meal, peas, you call them beans, molasses and flour. The rations ought not to have varied. The requisition was made daily. Witness did not know of any change in the rations. If the quality of the ration was unsound, the Board of Surgeons should have been called to condemn them. Witness said the dead line was established previous to his going to Andersonville. He did not know of Capt. Werz shooting anybody at the dead line, nor did he hear of Werz giving the order to execute any one. The dogs spoken of were ordinary farm or plantation dogs, not blood hounds. Perhaps there were not more than six or seven of them. They were kept about one eighth of a mile from the prison. He believed they were a part and parcel of the prison discipline. He did not know by whose orders they were kept. Turner had charge of them and was acting under the orders of Werz. He never knew of Werz using them himself. Turner was a detailed soldier. The dogs were little, middle sized, and big. He did not know whether they were ferocious. Witness was further cross-examined.

FROM DES MOINES.

The Bogus Soldiers' Convention—The Nominations—Republican Nominations in Various Counties.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Aug. 24.

The Nondescript Convention met at fifteen minutes before eight o'clock last evening, Bollinger, of Lee, in the Chair. During the vacation they got into a scare about the whiskey plank, and knocked it out, giving the liquor dealers and the license law men the go by. Somebody said that after a great deal of cogitation and consideration they did not know what to do, nor who to nominate, and moved the appointment of a Committee to report to the Convention, who it was best to nominate, and Bollinger, of Lee, appointed Edwards, of Lee, and others, a Committee for that purpose. Jarger, of Lee, moved to refer the whiskey question to the county conventions, which was done unanimously—forty-six voting for it.

Milt. Walker, Col. C. J. Clark and Frank Weitman, of Polk, Edwards, of Lee, and Ward, of Jefferson, were appointed State Central Committee, by a vote of three—forty-three not voting.

While waiting for the Military Committee, Dr. Aull, a man with a crimson neck-tie, abused Gov. Stone, and the delegates to the Copperhead Convention, which meets to-day, cheered him. The Military Committee, after an absence of an hour and a half, reported for Governor, Col. Thomas H. Benton, jr.; for Lieutenant Governor, Col. S. G. Van Anda; for Supreme Judge, Col. H. H. Trimble; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Capt. J. W. Senbert. The report was unanimously adopted, forty-six voting for it.

The candidates are all Republicans, except Trimble, who is a Copperhead. Most of the delegates were from Lee county, and after the split Lee, Davis, Jefferson, Johnson, Jasper and Polk, were the only counties represented in the Convention. The Committee on Credentials reported the names of seventy-two delegates, but they did not all appear.

The Republicans of Van Buren county have nominated Elias Dodd for Senator and Capt Ira Brown and private Jonathan Thatcher for Representatives; for County Judge, Henry Strickland; for Treasurer, J. S. Sloan; for Sheriff, Major J. C. McNary. The Fremont country nominations are as follows: Representative, J. N. Cornish; Treasurer, Jas. Syphie; Sheriff, A. B. Copeland; County Judge, Thos. Greenwood. In Mills county Wm. Hale is nominated for Representative. In Pottawatomie county Alf. Sapp is nominated for Representative. The Jones county nominations for Senator is Major S. S. Farrell; for Representatives, John Russell, and John Lyon; for Treasurer, I. Shoonurr; for Sheriff, David Kinert; for Judge, Davis McCown. Jasper county—for Senator, John Meyer; for Representative, Col. David Ryan; for Treasurer, J. B. Ryerly; for Sheriff, Jas. Rogers; for Judge, A. C. Houz; for Supt. Schools, Rev. Mr. Craig.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Copperhead State Convention—It Endorses the Platform and Ticket of the Bogus Soldiers' Convention, with the Exception of the Constitutional Amendment Clause.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Aug. 24.

The regular Copperhead Convention met to-day and ratified the platform, except that portion in favor of the constitutional amendment, and the candidates of the so-called Soldiers' Convention of yesterday. Col. T. H. Benton, if he accepts the nomination for Governor, will be supported by such patriots as Brig. Gen. George Wallace Jones, Charles Negus, George Gillaspy, Clogett and the like, who were prominent and active members of the Convention to-day.

The Convention was a same affair, it having nothing to do but what had been arranged prior to its meeting. Thirty-three only out of the ninety-seven counties were represented in the Convention. The young and gallant soldiers of Iowa can never be made to work in the same harness with such hoary headed old traitors as Brigadier General George Wallace Jones and his rebel associates. Jones, Negus and Gillaspy were on the Committee on Resolutions. The failure to endorse the constitutional amendment is significant. They expect Col. Benton to resign and hope to swindle some of the soldiers into the support of some man put in his place by the regular Copperhead committee. The fight is fairly begun, and the Republicans will sweep the State by thirty thousand majority. Great dissatisfaction is expressed by many soldiers who were in the Convention of the 23d inst., and they say they will not act with a party which fails to endorse the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

For the Great Indian Council—Military—Latest from Fort Smith, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.

The distinguished Cherokee Chief, John Ross, with Lewis Ross, Wm. P. Ross and family, and Mr. Nagh and family, all Cherokee celebrities, leave St. Louis this p. m., for Fort Smith. They go to attend the great Indian Council.

Col. Samuel Fellows, of the 49th Wisconsin, has succeeded Brevet Brig. Gen. D. Moore in command of the post of St. Louis. The 49th Wisconsin assumes provost guard duty in the city.

The remnant of the gallant 6th Missouri, numbering 177, rank and file, under command of Col. Delos Van Darson, returned to this city yesterday, from Little Rock, on the Memphis packet Adam Jacob, for final payment and discharge.

The following are late items from Fort Smith: Pursuant to instructions of the Secretary of War, all members of the firm of McDonald, Fuller & Co., trading in the Indian territory, are required to leave that territory without delay.

Col. Bowlin, the rebel Colonel whose principal notoriety was his causing the hanging of so many Union men, was shot just above the eye, on the 27th ult., and instantly killed, by a neighbor whose brother he had hanged. The wretch hanged seventeen Union men at one time.

Quite a panic has been created among many of the colored people of this city, originated by the Copperheads, that arrangements were on foot to send them off to some foreign country.

William Couch, who resides in Crawford county, was brought to this city on last Wednesday, by the Provost Guard, on the charge of two-fold murder, one of his victims said to have been a soldier belonging to the 18th Iowa, and the other a citizen.

FROM COLUMBUS.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention—Vallandigham Chairman—The Platform.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.

The Democratic Convention that met here to-day was not equal to such assemblages in former times, either as to numbers or enthusiasm. The State Sovereignty faction, which met here last week, has no doubt detracted from the attendance to-day, though many of the leading spirits in that organization are here and acting with this wing of the party. Hon. Chilton A. White, for example, their candidate for Lieutenant Governor, having declined that nomination, though agreeing with them in sentiment, was a member of the committee on resolutions. The two members of this committee from Hamilton county are known to hold to the same principle as those who nominated Alexander Long, and to give the Convention more emphatically the Democratic character as the other. Vallandigham made its temporary Chairman, and put upon its committee on resolutions. He thanked the party for his nomination two years ago, declared the Democratic the only Union party—it was for immediate and unconditional union—the restoration of the seceded States to all their former privileges, while their opponents were for putting off this restoration for five, ten, twenty or thirty years, and making it conditional.

An attempt to make nominations for Governor before adopting the platform raised quite a commotion. Some speaker declared that this was the way it was sold at Chicago, their candidate afterward repudiating their platform. The speaker was hissed down, though his point was afterward carried and a series of resolutions, the import of which is as follows, was adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That the Federal Government exists only by virtue of the Federal Constitution, and possesses no powers not granted by that instrument.

2d. Strict construction of the Federal Constitution.

3d. That the rights of the States are essential to the existence of a republican government, and any ... opposition to the consolidation of power in the hands of the Federal Government.

4th. That the Democracy of Ohio ... [illegible]

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overthrow popular institutions, by bringing the right to vote into disgrace.

9th. That the experience of four thousand years has demonstrated that negroes are not equal to white men.

9th. That this Government was made by white men, and shall continue for white men.

10th. That the Ohio Legislature should discourage negro immigration into the State.

11th. That the war being over, it was the duty of all to bring about fraternal relations.

12th. That the valor and fortitude of our troops have never been surpassed.

13th. That the national debt is a national curse; that all taxation must be fair, and the strictest economy observed.

14th. Condemns the policy of creating millions of Government stock and exempting the same from taxation, and demands legislation to remove this unjust privilege.

15th. That the Federal taxes should, as far as possible, be collected by County Treasurers.

16th. That the $3 military commutation tax is oppressive, and should be repealed.

17th. Declares in favor of freedom of speech and the press, and against military arrests.

18th. Declares the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus since the termination of the war, and military interference with elections, in violation of the Constitution.

19th. Pledges the Democracy to stand by President Johnson in all constitutional efforts to restore to the States the exercise of their rights and powers within the Union.

The following is the ticket nominated:—Governor, Gen. Geo. W. Morgan; Lieut. Governor, Hon. Wm. Lang; Treasurer, Geo. Spence; Supreme Judges, Van Trump and Key; Attorney General, David R. Wilson; School Commissioner, H. H. Barney; Board of Public Works, A. B. Bussell; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Mr. Davis.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Springfield Horse Show—The Ladies' Equestrienne Contest—The Victors.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 24.

The horse fair reached its climax to-day. The attendance was more than double that of any preceding day, and embraced a large representation of the elite of the county. On the Judges' stand were Gov. Oglesby, Maj. Gens. J. A. Logan and J. A. McClernand, Gen. Rowett, Gen. Haynie, and many other distinguished military and civil gentlemen, together with a very fine representation of the gentle sex, which gave tone and dignity to the occasion. Large and important additions were made to the stock during the last evening and this forenoon. The first business on the programme this morning was an exhibition in class L, draft horses, strength and docility being the test. Entries—Pete and Cap, by P. Howlett, Sangamon Co.; John and Prince by H. Taylor, Sangamon Co.; Jim and General, by J. T. Newman, Morgan Co.; Pete and Cap carried off the first prize, $40, and Jim and General the second prize, $20. The next was an exhibition in class B, fastest walking horses, geldings or mares, to saddle or harness. First premium $25; second premium $15. Entries—Grey Eagle, by G. M. Fassett, Cook Co., and Gracie, by J. Schofield, Sangamon Co. The blue ribbon was taken by Gracie; time 11:30.

The next was an exhibition in class M, fastest "racing" or pacing horse, gelding or "mare," to saddle or harness; mile heats; first premium, $100; second do, $50. Entries—Alice, by T. Smith; Lady Bill, by Berry; Aleck Douglas, by Turner; Rock, by S. J. Brown; Ben Bolt, by Watts; Barney, by J. Strawn. The first premium was taken by Alice; time, 2:55, 2:38.

In the afternoon the exercises were unusually interesting, and the crowd had greatly increased to witness the exhibition of lady equestrians in class EE, for the following prizes: first premium, extra fine enamelled hunting cased gold watch, set with diamonds, $200; second premium, extra fine enamelled hunting cased gold watch, $150; third premium, hunting cased gold watch, $100; fourth premium, fine gold watch, $75; fifth premium, fine silver tea set, triple ware, $75; sixth premium, silver plate, $50; seventh premium, silver plate, $25. Entries—Miss Julia White, Miss M. White, Bluff City; Mrs. G. M. Fassett, Chicago; Miss J. A. Mills, Lincoln Grove; Miss Sarah Wordly, and Miss Caroline Trayler, Christian county; Mrs. R. C. Bond, Bloomington; Mrs. J. Bea, Miss V. Kelly, of Sangamon county. The exhibition was in the highest degree creditable. The ladies were most richly and tastefully dressed, and without exception "acquitted" themselves in a manner which demonstrated a very advanced state of proficiency in the art of equestrianism. The first premium was awarded by the Committee of Judges, of which Gov. Oglesby was chairman, to Mrs. G. M. Fassett, of Chicago. Much dissatisfaction, however, was expressed at the result of this decision, on the ground that although Mrs. Fassett was unquestionably the best equestrienne, yet having already carried off a number of medals, it was hardly fair to bring her in competition with country girls who had never before been on the turf. The second premium was awarded to Miss Trayler; the 3d to Miss Wordly; the 4th to Miss M. A. White; the 5th to Mrs. R. C. Bond; the 6th to Miss J. A. Mills, and the 7th to Miss Julia A. White. Where all acted so nobly it was a difficult affair on the part of the Committee to discriminate, and it would have been a very great relief to that august body if they could have had ten instead of seven prizes to distribute.

The afternoon's performance wound up with a very spirited trotting match, in Class O, trotting stallions to harness or saddle, for a purse of $200. Entries—Clifford, and Gen. Joe. Hooker, the latter taking the prize. Time 2:41½, 2:38 and 2:46.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Honors to Gen. Grant—The Crops—Political.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Aug. 24.

Arrangements are being made to give Gen. Grant a reception, on Saturday. Gov. Miller, Gen. Sibley and Mayor Price, will go down on the steamer, to-night, to meet the steamer Itasca, and welcome Gen. Grant to the State. The General will be taken to the Falls of St. Anthony, Minnehaha, and Fort Snelling, after which it is expected that he will give a public reception in this city. He will leave for Galena at six o'clock the same evening. Hon. E. B. Washburne accompanies him.

We have had two good days for crops, with a prospect for more. The crops have withstood the rains remarkably well thus far.

Union primary meetings, to elect delegates to the County Convention, meet Saturday, and the State Convention Wednesday.

FROM DETROIT.

Military—Frost at Detroit—Firemen's Tournament, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Aug. 24.

A detachment of sixty men of the 4th Michigan cavalry arrived here, last evening, at 11 o'clock, under command of Lieut. Col. Hudson. They were mustered out at Nashville.

The 3d Michigan cavalry and 15th infantry are expected to reach this State about September 1st.

This vicinity was visited by a heavy frost last night. Considerable anxiety is felt as to the safety of the corn crop.

The firemen's State Tournament will take place at Port Huron, September 13th and 14th. A general invitation is extended to firemen throughout the United States and Canadas to be present. Prizes to the amount of nearly $800 will be given.

FROM LAWRENCE.

The Indian Commissioners—The Pacific Railroad—Indian Outrages.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, Aug. 24.

The Commissioners on the part of the Government to treat with the Indians at the grand Indian Council at Fort Smith, have arrived in this city, and will start to-morrow for Fort Smith. Delegations from all the leading cities in Kansas and Missouri will attend the Council.

Howe's truss bridges are expected here in a few days for the Union Pacific Railroad. The road is not yet repaired, and no cars are running.

The courier sent out by Maj. Hayes returned this morning, having been robbed on Cabin Creek, about 100 miles below Fort Scott. His blanks and instructions were torn up. The Indians who committed this act are supposed to be rebel Indians. An escort will accompany the Commissioners from Fort Scott.

GEORGIA.

Robberies and Outrages—Cotton Coming in—Mrs. Robert Toombs—Proclamation of Gov. Johnson.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Augusta *Transcript* of the 19th is received. It says outrages and robberies have prevailed extensively in the vicinity of Augusta, mostly perpetrated by returned rebel soldiers, but efficient measures by the military police, were causing their subsidence.

The Macon correspondent of the *Transcript* states that cotton is being rapidly brought up and shipped, and an immense amount of goods, including produce, flour, &c., were arriving from Cincinnati and Louisville, which were much needed.

The Savannah *Herald* states that Gen. Wild has ordered Mrs. Robt. Toombs to vacate the premises occupied by her in Washington, Georgia, intending its occupation for the Freedmen's Bureau; but Gen. Steedman countermanded the order, and the wife of the rebel remains.

Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation declaring that all civil officers who have taken the oath, if not embraced within the exception, or who have received special amnesty, shall proceed to the discharge of their duties, according to the laws existing prior to the first of January, 1861, so far as they are not inconsistent with the present condition of the State.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Collision on Oil Creek Railroad—Four Persons Killed—Five Injured—Collision on a Picnic Train near Boston—Accident on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 24.—A collision between a passenger and a freight train occurred on the Oil Creek Railroad this morning. Four persons were killed and five wounded. Particulars not yet received.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 24.—The accident on the Oil Creek Railroad, near Titusville, was caused by the engine of a freight train running up on the main track to get on the switch at about the time that the mail train was due. The mail train coming around the curve, could not see the freight engine, and the two came together with such force as to throw the passengers from their seats, and reduce the cars to a total wreck. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Gideon Lightall, Bethel; Wm. Baldwin, ... East Cleveland; Edgar J. Clough, ... and another, name unknown.

Wounded—... [illegible]

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ing broken; George Cally, Corry, bruised; Martin Dyer, Corry, bruised badly; one other man was badly bruised and injured internally, but refused to give his name.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—An excursion train returning last evening from a picnic at Abington, on the Old Colony Road, came in collision with a hand-car, and the engine, tender, baggage, smoking and four passenger cars, were thrown off the track, three of the latter being capsized down an embankment with nearly 150 passengers, including many ladies. Less than half a dozen received injuries; none serious.

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 24.—The express passenger train on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, due in Chicago at noon to-day, met with an accident this morning, when three miles west of Princeton. One of the locomotive wheels burst, and instantly the locomotive, baggage car and three passenger coaches, were thrown from the track and precipitated down an embankment. Miraculous as it may seem, none of the passengers were seriously injured. The fireman, C. A. Waite, of Fort Wayne, received very dangerous injuries.

HARRISBURG.

Indictment of the Scoundrels who were Instrumental in the Burning of Chambersburg by the Rebels—Copperhead State Convention.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—A Harrisburg dispatch states that true bills having been found by the Grand jury of Franklin county, against McCausland and others, who were the immediate instrumentalities in the burning of Chambersburg and the pillaging of the border by the rebels during the war, Requisitions have been made upon the Governors of Old Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, for the arrest of the parties implicated. Judging from the ... will have a hard road to travel. Gov. Curtin has sent officers to take these men in custody.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 24.—The Democratic State Convention met at 3 o'clock this afternoon and temporarily organized by electing Robert L. Johnson, of Cambria, President, and A. D. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, Benj. Whitman, of Erie, and D. H. Wilson, of Northampton, Secretaries.

A recess was then taken to permit the delegates to indicate the committee on organization.

The committee, after a short consultation, returned and reported Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, as permanent President of the Convention, with a Vice President for each Senatorial District, and twenty-nine Secretaries. Mr. Vaux, on taking his seat, made an address.

A committee on resolutions, composed of one from each Senatorial District, was appointed, to whom all resolutions on National and State affairs were referred without debate.

Mr. W. H. Petriken offered a resolution that the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, having enlisted with little or no bounty, should receive 160 acres of land, and urges upon the next Congress the justice of making such an appropriation. This resolution was referred.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Auditor. Gen. W. H. H. Davis, of the 104th Pennsylvania regiment, received 86 votes on the third ballot, and was declared unanimously nominated.

BALTIMORE.

Sensible Letter from the Rebel General Joseph E. Johnston on the Duties of the Future.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Ledger* of Tuesday publishes the following letter of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston:

BUFFALO SPRINGS, Mecklenburg Co., Va., August 17, 1865.

You ask my views of the future course and future interests of us all. The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it. We, of the South, referred the question at issue between us and the United States to the arbitrament of the sword. The decision has been made, and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognize the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States. Our duties and interests coincide. We shall consult the one and perform the other, by doing all we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors, and to restore prosperity to the country. We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens, by entering upon some useful pursuit, qualifying ourselves to vote, if possible, and at the polls our votes should be cast for conservative men, men who understand and will maintain the interests of Virginia as one of the United States. This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and that which I have adopted for myself as far as is practicable.

Very truly yours,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

LOUISVILLE.

Serious Disaster on the Ohio River—Four Soldiers Fatally Scalded and Eight Drowned.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—The steamer Argosy No. 3, Capt. Vandergrift, from Cairo to Cincinnati, with the 70th Ohio infantry, about 300 strong, was blown ashore in a rain storm on Monday evening, on a bar, at Hatfield's Landing, eighty miles below Louisville. The concussion exploded the mud drums, and the steam coming aft, scalded twelve, two of whom died and two more are expected to die. Between thirty and forty jumped overboard, eight of whom were drowned. The steamer Argosy No. 1, formerly a gunboat, Capt. Starks, brought the regiment to this city, and transferred them to the steamer Gen. Lytle for Cincinnati. The names of the unfortunates who were scalded to death are Martin Lyon, Company E, and a discharged soldier of an Indiana regiment. Drowned—Herman Behman, Hugh Taylor, Aaron Fixcus, John Roderick, Amos Ross, Alfred Hofer and J. McDaniels. Severely scalded—Wm. Ericshoff, M. Murray, Morton Shelby, M. Brasher and Isaac Taylor.

JACKSON.

Mississippi Convention Adjourned Sine Die.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—The *Times'* Jackson, Miss., special says: "Gov. Sharkey received a communication by telegraph from President Johnson congratulating the Convention on the progress made in paving the way to readmission. All obstacles will soon be removed. He says he will soon restore the writ of *habeas corpus*, and remove the troops at the earliest moment, when the State is sufficiently progressed to have entirely returned to her allegiance. He hopes the example of Mississippi will be followed by other States.

Judge E. S. Fisher was nominated for Governor, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—The *Times'* Jackson special says the ordinance was passed ratifying all laws and official acts passed since secession not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and that of Mississippi prior to January, 1861, except the laws concerning crimes and the enabling railroads to pay money borrowed by them; repeals all laws authorizing original does to the State to be paid in Confederate scrip, on the distillation of spirits on which accounts, notifies all official accounts, proceedings, judgments, decrees, &c., of the several courts, with all sales made by administrators and others acting in judicial capacity; authorizes executors and others to compromise with persons against whom they hold notes, so as to the real value of the property for which such notes are given, authorizes that testimony be taken to prove whether or not the contracts contemplated specie or currency; ratifies all marriages consummated since January, 1861, whether celebrated by the usual forms and ceremonies or not.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Emancipation Candidate for State Treasurer Elected.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 23.—The official vote in 108 counties gives Neale, Union, 41,279; Garrard, Opposition, 41,261. Neale's majority, 318. Two counties, Ballard and Wolfe, remain to be heard from. Information (unofficial) is that Neale's majority in Wolfe is a little short of 200, and that Garrard's majority is a little short of 200 in Ballard. No doubt Neale is elected.

The total vote for members of Congress in the State will be about 103,000, and the Conservative net majority a little less than 3,000.

The Legislature stands: Senate, Emancipation 17, Pro-slavery 21; House, Emancipation 43, Pro-slavery 57.

NEW YORK.

Loss of a Steamer—Marine Collisions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The gunboat Donegal, arrived to-day, reports that, while towing the steamer Commodore McDonough, the latter sprung aleak on the 21st, during a gale, and, after taking off the officers and crew, she was abandoned full of water and then sinking.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Norwich steamer City of New York ran into the schooner Rosina yesterday, carrying away the schooner's head gear, and then ran into a sloop off the Battery.

The steam tug Fletcher ran into the tug Wilmarth, sinking the latter. No lives lost.

Two hundred barrels of whiskey, from Providence, were seized by Government yesterday, at Williamsburg, for alleged non-payment of duties.

POSTSCRIPT.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

Counterfeit Greenbacks.

A new counterfeit of one dollar greenbacks, was put in circulation yesterday to a considerable extent. It is well executed.

At the solicitation of Gen. Grant.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: A gentleman in a position likely to know, states that the striking out of the names of Gen. Lee and Jas. A. Seddon from the specifications and charges against Capt. Werz, was done at the earnest solicitation of Gen. Grant, President Johnson concurring.

Trial Trip.

The steamship New York, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Company, made a trial trip to-day. She will sail on the 9th of September for Aspinwall.

Trial of Speed.

A trial of speed between the steamers Algonquin and Winaski will take place next week. The Navy Department have ordered both steamers to be made fast to the dock during the race.

Southern Cotton and Corn Crops.

The *Herald's* correspondent accompanying Gen. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen for the State of Tennessee, on an order of inspection of his department, says the cotton and corn crops, along the line of travel, present a very unpromising appearance. Of the former but little was planted, and that little gathered.

Important.

The Richmond *Republican* says that after the surrender of Gen. Lee, his son, Wm. H. F. Lee, without loss of time, repaired to White House, determined, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, to attempt to make a crop of corn. Three young men, formerly of his command, attended him. A German and two freedmen were subsequently added to this force. They commenced plowing on the 25th of April, and have made a splendid crop of corn estimated at 1,800 barrels.

Rations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The *Times'* Washington special says the Commissioner for the Eastern District of Arkansas reports for the month of July no increase in the number of rations issued to the destitute since his last report. He says, in order to guard freedmen from oppression and abuse, he has sent two companies of infantry to Madison, on the St. Francis river, and two companies to Lacouda, these two localities being the centre of a community opposed to freedom.

Railroads.

The *Tribune's* special says: The Presidents or Superintendents of railroads in the Gulf States are now trying to replace their worn out rolling stock by purchasing that used by the United States military railroads during the war. They have no money and no credit in the general markets, and are there ... [illegible]

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and car wheels used by the Government on the Virginia railroads have been sold to Virginia companies on six months' credit. The remainder will be sold at auction for cash. Thirty locomotives and two hundred and ninety cars will be sold at Manchester on the 3d of October, and fifty engines, 950 cars, and 2,000 tons of railroad iron, at Alexandria on the 19th of the same month.

The 7-30 Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Treasury Department had forwarded to the subscribers to the 7-30 loan the last of the notes. The delay was occasioned by the fact that orders for the notes came in faster than they could be printed. If any subscribers to the loan should fail to receive the remainder of their subscriptions, they should at once notify the Sub-Agent.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—8 P. M.—Gold weak. The speculative movement is feeble, the street being apparently disposed to let the premium take its own course. The opinion is less positive as to the probability of an important foreign export of specie, which partially accounts for the weakness in price. The quotation has averaged during the morning about 143¾.

Nominated for Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Morton McMichael, of the Philadelphia *North American* and *United States Gazette* was nominated for Mayor by the Union City Convention to-day on the first ballot, with little opposition.

THE LATEST FINANCIAL CRIME.

Operations ... for Ten Days with a Pretty Woman—The Forger Arrested.

[From The New York Times, 23d.]

Another interesting case of crime came to light at the Tombs yesterday afternoon, involving the sum of $209,000. The accused gave his name as George Gladwin, is about 32 years of age, a carpenter by trade, and has been in the United States Army. He is a very ordinary looking man, but his operations prove him to possess much shrewdness and commercial ability. It appears that, about ten days ago, Gladwin called at the New Haven Post-office, and asked for the letters of Mr. Trowbridge, a gentleman doing business at No. 16 Long Wharf, in that city. Several letters were given to him, among which was one containing a draft drawn on the Manhattan Company, of this city, by Messrs. Burdick, Frisbee & Co., brokers, No. 93 Wall St., for $3,966 76. The draft was dated Aug. 12, 1865, and was made payable to the order of Mr. Trowbridge. Gladwin immediately came to this city bringing with him a fascinating woman, whom he calls "Emma," to relieve the monotony of the journey, and enjoy the good fortune which he supposed was in store for him in this city.

The couple engaged rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and Gladwin deposited the stolen draft in the hotel safe for safe keeping. The next day, however, he withdrew it, and going to the jewelry store of Mr. Thomas Kilpatrick, corner of Duane street and Broadway, selected two beautiful gold watches and chains, a diamond breast pin, pearl sett, ring, &c., valued at $1,200. He offered the abstracted draft in payment, and said that if Mr. Kilpatrick preferred, he could take his bill out of some railway bonds which Gladwin had in his possession. After making inquiries, Mr. Kilpatrick became satisfied that the draft was genuine, and received it, giving the accused the difference between the face of the draft and the amount of his purchase. The merchant deposited the draft in his bank for collection. On reaching the bank of the Manhattan Company, the endorsement of "H. Trowbridge," on the back of the draft was pronounced a forgery. The bank officers placed the matter in the hands of Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, giving him a description of Gladwin. It was subsequently learned that the criminal had returned to New Haven with his frail companion, and officer Wooldridge was despatched after him. The detective proceeded cautiously with his task on reaching New Haven. He soon learned that Gladwin had offered a valuable watch for sale to a man named Bradly, and a strict watch was kept on his boarding-house. The forger was arrested on Monday evening by officer Wooldridge, and all the jewelry he had purchased from Mr. Kilpatrick was recovered. The prisoner was brought to this city yesterday afternoon.

After reaching the city, he told Capt. Jourdan that he had found the draft, together with seven $1,000 bonds of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, and other valuable papers, in Broadway. He said, at the store of Messrs. Kohlsaat Brothers, corner of Broadway and Reade-street. He also confessed that he had forged the name of Mr. Trowbridge on the draft. Capt. Jourdan told the prisoner that he had not found the draft and bonds, and that he might as well tell the truth in regard to his transaction.

Gladwin finally acknowledged that he had obtained $204,000 worth of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad Company's bonds from the St. Nicholas Hotel safe, without the knowledge of the proprietors or clerks. The manner in which Gladwin secured the bonds exhibited much ingenuity on his part. It appears that when the draft was returned to him from the safe he saw a large package addressed to Aaron Smith, and carefully noted the circumstance. He also saw the signature of Mr. Smith on the receipt book. Gladwin repeated the operation of depositing and withdrawing the draft from the safe several times, on each occasion taking notice of Smith's handwriting. Gladwin practiced writing the name of "Aaron Smith" on cards until his counterfeit became an exact *fac simile* of the genuine. He then boldly asked for Aaron Smith's package, which the clerks unhesitatingly gave him, Gladwin signing Smith's name to a receipt for the same. The bonds were then placed in the hands of other persons for safe keeping, from whom Captain Jourdan recovered them yesterday afternoon. The prisoner will be arraigned before Justice Hogan this morning.

It is a somewhat singular fact that at the time of the arrest of Gladwin, the clerks of the St. Nicholas Hotel were not aware that the bonds had been abstracted from their keeping.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC—There will be a regular convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this (FRIDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock. Work on R. A. Degree. WM. FAIRFORD, Jr., Secretary.

"NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME" TO VISIT EVERITT'S, No. 157 Lake street, And indulge in sitting for superior Cartes de Visite, at the low price of $3 per dozen.

HOUSE AND LOT, ... pleasantly located on North Side, one block from horse cars. House contains nine rooms. A good stable on the premises. For sale at $3,500. BAIRD & BRADLEY, N. W. corner of Lake and LaSalle streets.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY. Term commences October 1st, 1865. ERASTUS O. HAVEN, DD., LLD., President of the University. Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY and ASHLEY POND, Esq., Professors. Number of Students the last term, 260. For catalogues or information address the President. Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 21st, 1865.

WOSTENHOLM'S I X L POCKET CUTLERY. ... the largest and most complete stock at 37 State street. CHARLES BIGGS, Importer.

WESTERN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CHICAGO, Aug. 23d, 1865. Notice to Creditors. A further Dividend of Fifteen Per Cent. will be paid to the Creditors of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, at No. 18 Washington street, on and after the 28th inst. J. R. DICKINSON, Assignee.

TO GENTLEMEN! The most ELEGANT STOCK of goods for MEN'S USE ever brought to the West, now opening at ELY'S, TAILORING AND FURNISHING HOUSE, Cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

J. H. FERRELL & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Will give special attention to buying and selling Grain and all other Produce. Office, 15 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

MILITARY AND AGRICULTURAL LAND WARRANTS Bought and Sold by PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, 47 South Clark street.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS, AMBULANCES, &c. ... St. Louis, Mo., August 21st, 1865. I will sell at public sale on THURSDAY, August 31st, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Government Wagon Yard, ... St. Louis, Mo., to the highest bidder: 116 (one hundred and sixteen) Army Wagons, ... Also, a large amount of miscellaneous property. ... Terms—Cash ... JOHN L. WOODS, Captain and A. Q. M.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE of Four handsome Residence and Business Lots ... I will sell on the premises, on MONDAY, Aug. 28th, ... JOHN DAVLIN. ... E. LEE, City Auctioneer, ... Dearborn street, Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT AT YOUR OWN HOMES.—Thousands can realize a hundred dollars weekly. No utensils required except those found in every household. Profits 100 per cent. Demand staple as flour. It is the greatest discovery of the age. Full particulars sent on receipt of two stamps for return postage. Address HOPKINS & BROWN, 641 Broadway, New York.

WOOLEN YARNS. Large supply. All colors. 41 and 43 LaSalle Street, SUTTON & BURKITT.

GLASS FRUIT JARS. A large lot of Baker's Self-sealing Fruit Jars, with tin lids, for sale low to the trade, by A. B. & G. H. MILLER, 53 State st., Chicago.

MOSS! MOSS! We have received from New Orleans 40 bales CHOICE SOUTHERN MOSS For Upholsterers, and offer it in lots to suit purchasers, AT LOW PRICES. PARKER, CULTON & SPRAGUE, Room No. 19, Chamber of Commerce Building.

REMOVAL. J. B. TAYLOR, Provision Inspector, has removed his office to 31 Chamber of Commerce Building, where orders can be left for prompt attention.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines, Manufactured under the immediate supervision of Elias Howe, Jr., the Inventor of the Sewing Machine. Office and Salesroom 130 Clark street. ... BRYANT & CO., General Western Agents, 130 Clark street, Chicago.

HIGHWINES. Parties wishing to buy small lots of Highwines can be accommodated by W. T. SHUFELDT & CO., 51 South Water street.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO A. F. CROSKEY,) DISTILLERS OF ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, WHISKIES, Columbian Gin, Domestic Liquors, &c., 51 SOUTH WATER STREET.

PRISON STRIPE, FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS, 19 and 21 Lake Street.

GALLOWAY & CO., Packers, 454 State street, offer for sale ... Sugar Cured Shoulders, ... 454 State street.

WESTERN ENGRAVING CO. STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY. BANK DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, CARDS, HEADINGS, ETC. PORTRAITS, S. W. COR. LASALLE AND RANDOLPH STREETS. C. C. CHENEY, Treas.

GENERAL AGENCY UNION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE CO. ... 24 Washington street.

FRENCH INSTRUCTION. ... [illegible]

NEW FALL GOODS AT Ross, Foster & Co's. SPLENDID FRENCH MERINOS At One Dollar per Yard, Extra width and quality at Ten Shillings per yard, and all qualities in same proportion. These Goods are as Cheap as they were before the War. We have just received a splendid assortment of EMPRESS CLOTHS AND FRENCH POPLINS of all shades and qualities. Metalliques in Plaids and Plain Colors. SOMETHING NEW. Balmoral Skirts, Different designs and prices. Flannels and Domestics OF ALL KINDS. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. We shall be in daily receipt of all kinds of desirable FALL GOODS As soon as they appear in the Eastern Market. ROSS, FOSTER & CO., 135 LAKE STREET.

... NEW GOODS IN CHOICE Gents', Ladies' and Children's Furnishing, 84 & 86 State street.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. RICHARDS' Corn-Sheller Works, 190 & 192 Washington-st CHICAGO. MANUFACTURERS OF General Warehouse Machinery. CAPACITY OF SHELLER: No. 0—5,000 to 10,000 bushels per day. No. 1—3,000 to 5,000 " No. 2—1,500 to 2,000 " No. 3— 500 to 1,000 " No. 4— 250 to 500 " They shell perfectly clean from the cob, without cutting or grinding the corn, and clean in superior condition for market. OVER 400 MACHINES Are now in daily operation throughout the Northwest. We are also prepared to furnish approved Plans and Specifications, Estimates and Machinery complete, For Elevators, Warehouses, &c. And from our long experience in this line, can suggest many valuable improvements in their style of construction. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES FURNISHED TO ORDER. We are agents for the celebrated WOODBURY ENGINES! WHICH HAVE NO SUPERIOR. Address all orders to J. C. RICHARDS, General Superintendent, Chicago. P. O. Box 1445.

SHIRTS. Wilson's Improved Seam Yoke Shirts Are unequalled for neatness and comfort in fitting. Try them. Wholesale and retail. J. E. WILSON & CO., 106 Dearborn street.

A CAMP MEETING FOR THE CHICAGO DISTRICT, Will be held at THE NEW CAMP GROUND, Near Desplaines Station, FROM THE 23D TO THE 30TH OF AUGUST. Bp. Simpson is expected, and Bp. Thompson will certainly be present. ... GEO. F. FOSTER, Ch'm'n Com.

Shirts! Shirts! Shirts! Made to order, and warranted to fit, by ELY, Corner Washington and Dearborn streets.

Little, Brown & Co., PUBLISH THIS DAY LIFE AND GENIUS OF SHAKSPEARE! By RICHARD GRANT WHITE. Crown, 8vo. $2.50. L. B. & Co., will publish AUGUST, 26th, Vol. 1. Shakspeare. This volume completes the Works of Shakspeare edited by RICHARD GRANT WHITE. In 12 vols. September 2d, Pioneers of France in the New World. By FRANCIS PARKMAN, author of the "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac, &c., &c. Small 8vo. ... September 5th, The Life and Speeches of Andrew Johnson, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Edited by FRANK MOORE. Grimm's Life of Michael Angelo. Translated by F. E. BUNNETT. 2 vols., crown octavo. September 9th, Epictetus. Translated by ELIZABETH CARTER, and edited by T. ... The Life and Public Services of Samuel Adams. By his Great Grandson, WILLIAM V. WELLS. 3 vols. ... IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION, In Twelve Monthly Volumes, crown 8vo. Price, $2.25 each, the works of the RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE. Revised Edition. Vol. 1. Now ready. The publishers will send the volumes as issued, free of expense to subscribers upon the receipt of $2.25.

MRS. WINSLOW, An Experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is Sure to Regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and Relief and Health to your Infants. We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. ... Price, Only 35 cents a Bottle. ...

COTTON YARN. Pittsburgh and Eastern COTTON YARN. At BOWEN BROTHERS, 19 and 21 Lake Street.

GREGG & HUGHES, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND PRODUCE BROKERS, No. 15 LaSalle street, Chicago, Illinois. Special attention given to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. ...

WALWORTH, BUSCHICK & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in STEAM BOILERS AND ENGINES Wrought Iron Steam Pipe, GAS AND WATER PIPE, Steam and Gas Fittings, Boiler Flues, &c., AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. 225 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

MALLEABLE Iron Castings and Wrought-Iron PIPE, ... NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING CO. ...

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. ... FOR SALE ONLY BY F. W. PRATT, 86 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

BOURBON WHISKEY. ... 66 Monroe Street.

REMOVAL. Parker, Culton & Sprague, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Have Removed to Room No. 19, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING. ...

LIVERPOOL AND EUROPE. The following are the sailings of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Co. ... JAS. WARRACK, P. O. Box 6192. ...

STAVES! STAVES! STAVES! ...

THE GREAT MARCH. ...

TEAS! TEAS! ...

CLARK SEMINARY ...

DEARBORN SEMINARY ...

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

There are three editions of the Tribune issued. 1st. Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d. The Tri-Weekly, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the Weekly, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

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Daily delivered in the city (per week)... [illegible]
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

OUR POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Under our present charter the most important officers to be elected by the voters of the city of Chicago are the Police Commissioners. Now that the Mayor has been, we think unwisely, legislated out of his ex-officio membership in the Board of Police, by the action of the last Legislature, our city is in very important respects under the government of a triumvirate consisting of the three members of the Board of Police. The Board has entire control of the police department, including the appointment of the Superintendents, Captains, Sergeants, and of the patrolmen—indeed, of the entire personnel of the city government, so far as pertains to the peace and order of the city, and the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the people.

The Board has also exclusive control of the Fire Department, including the appointment of the Fire Marshal and Assistants, and of the firemen—the purchase of engines, horses, hose, ladders and other property of the Fire Department—and the maintenance and use of the Fire Telegraph and other similar apparatus; and, also, the control of all fire-arms, markets, and cannon of the city. ly be exaggerated, still less disputed. It appoints Health officers, and controls slaughtering-houses, rendering establishments, the establishment of a quarantine and the management of the Pest House.

The disbursements attending the performance of these duties are necessarily very heavy, involving probably more than half the current expenses of the city. It appears from the Comptroller's report that the expenditures of this Board for the year ending April 1, 1865, were for the

Fire Department	$119,028.73
Health Department	6,678.57
Police Department	97,794.90
Total	$223,462.19

Or nearly a quarter of a million dollars per annum. This will be increased this year by a

Fire Alarm Telegraph	$70,000
Pest House	15,000

It will be seen therefore that the property, the health and the lives of our people are largely intrusted to the keeping of the Board of Police, under one or the other of its threefold functions, and that they form the most important branch of the city government.

Under our present charter, one Commissioner is elected from each of the three divisions of the city, the North, West and South. He must have been, for one year, a free-holder in the division for which he is elected, but each is elected by the whole county, and the jurisdiction of the Board extends over the whole county.

At the coming election, two members have to be elected—one to fill the vacancy for the South Division, caused by the election of Hon. John Wentworth to Congress, and the other for the North Division, in place of Mr. Coventry, whose term expires. The member from the North Division will hold office for six years, and the member from the South Division for four years. Commissioner Brown, from the West Division, has still two years to serve.

The salary of the Commissioners is $1,200—the President of the Board receiving $300 additional. The simple statement of these facts is the most favorable suggestion we could make of the evident necessity that the two vacancies to be filled at the ensuing election should be filled by sterling men—men of character, sagacity, experience and responsibility, and who will give the time and labor necessary to the performance of the duties of the office. It is no honorary sinecure, and those who seek it as such should be prevented from finding it. Honestly administered, it can hardly attract by its emoluments. But it is a position in which a really public spirited man, who has the good of the city at heart, can probably do more to incur the gratitude of the people of the City of Chicago than in any other in which he could be placed. Have we any such in our midst? If so bring them forward.

MAINE.

The Maine election on September 11th will be the first of the coming series of State elections which will operate as instructions to the Administration on the issues now before the country. The Copperheads are hoping that President Johnson will defy the people, and split with the Union party on this suffrage question. We believe on the contrary that President Johnson has no more sincere wish than that he may know the will of the majority of the intelligent portion of the American people, and faithfully do it. The Maine Republicans endorse the President as one who seems to be treading in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor in the great work of securing national restoration, equality of human rights and enduring peace. They favor provisional governments till the Southern States shall adopt the Constitutional Amendment, remove all disabilities on account of color, and advocate a uniform national suffrage, which shall be universal, and demand the punishment of Jefferson Davis.

On the other hand, the Copperheads of Maine have adopted a platform which, though plausibly expressed, will be found on close analysis, to contain no word of favor for the cause in which we have been fighting for four years, or that might offend the meanest rebel. They are grateful for peace. So is the rebel. They omit to express any gratitude for the restoration of the Union. So would a rebel. They promise to sacredly cherish the memory of the dead "who have fallen in the great struggle for constitutional government, and with grateful hearts to honor the living who have perilled life and fortune in the same great cause." All very smooth, but as they do not say on which side of the struggle one must have fought in order to secure the remembrance of the Maine Copperheads, and as both rebels and Copperheads always contended with Jeff. Davis that the South rebelled in behalf of "constitutional government," it is evident that any rebel could conscientiously vote this platform. Why can not these sneaking hypocrites say something before they die about "Union" and "secession" in plain Saxon—something a rebel could not endorse?

They, however, say that the people of each State should have the right to determine for themselves who shall vote, and it is to be hoped that in this respect the President will listen to the voice of the Maine Democracy, instead of taking the question wholly out of the hands of the people, as heretofore.

The Maine Copperheads also propose that the sums paid by Copperhead districts to raise substitutes and get out of the draft, shall now be saddled upon the Federal Government, so that those districts which sent their men instead may help pay for those which sent only money. This is a nice little plank, if it can be made to swim.

Upon these two platforms the people of Maine will give us their voice on the eleventh of September. We predict that the response will be overwhelmingly for universal liberty and universal suffrage.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Every enterprise great and small is attended with risks. It runs the gauntlet of mechanical misadventures that pertain to all human essays of skill from a baking of bread to the launch of a steamship, or even the laying of this cable. Thickly as some of these undertakings are set about by dangers, the door of ultimate success is not closed by any failure that can be traced to a cause, which on some other occasion, and under a happier juncture of circumstances, can be avoided. Judged by this rule there is nothing as yet proven why the great cable may not be successfully laid. Mere bulk of difficulty is no obstacle. It is only a question of time. Modern faith can actually remove mountains and even dig the Alps from their solid bed: but it must be an abiding faith in the profit; if in so doing that will set picks and shovels at work.

We believe the Atlantic cable will yet be laid, and successfully laid, because the past experience of the enterprise has given us no absolutely convincing reason to doubt it. If there be occult impossibilities in the way of its success, these have not been demonstrated, and they will not weigh against future undertakings. The cable project has never been declared futile on electrical principles. Until then, capital and genius will toil at its construction, and British pluck and American ingenuity will conquer mechanical details. If the first cable was not strong enough, or well enough protected, the last was better in both respects, and if this was weak at some points, an examination of the first break told why, and showed the treacherous [illegible] the subsequent parting of the line [illegible] as little on the [illegible] of the ultimate success of the cable [illegible] had sent the Great [illegible] to the bottom. The huge steamer [illegible] its massive power and committed a [illegible] murder of the scheme. She may not [illegible]

is not to see the cable laid. Wait another year. The art of steam navigation did not turn out the Niagara or even the Great Eastern in its first two decades, but only by successive trials and failures made headway, while hooting skeptics looked on and declared it would never amount to anything. We shall see the shore end of the Atlantic cable hauled safely to land on this side the ocean on one route or another. We shall hear from De Santy or his successor that it is "all right," and it will be all right, and when that cable fails, and electrical difficulties stand grimly in the way, why then we shall "pick the flint and try again." If it has no other conditions to answer than adequate strength, complete insulation, and a supply of the electric fluid, whatever its cost and waste, the world will get its Atlantic cable.

CHIVINGTON.

We do not understand what the Denver City *News* means by prating about *ex parte* statements of the Sand Creek massacre. We certainly had Col. Chivington's pamphlet before us at the time we commented upon the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. We had read it carefully, and we so stated in the course of our observations upon that hellish transaction. We supposed that if anything could be said for Col. Chivington he would have said it in that pamphlet. We should suppose that if anything further could be said for him the Denver *News* would have said it in the column and a half which it devotes to us in its last issue. But we do not see that the facts of the case are altered, or attempted to be altered, in the slightest degree. Those facts are as follows:

1st. An Indian encampment at Sand Creek were massacred, men, women and children, by Col. Chivington and the forces under his command.

2d. The Indians massacred were friendly to the whites—had exposed themselves to considerable dangers for the purpose of aiding the whites—had purchased white captives from hostile Indians, to give them up to the United States authorities.

3d. The Indians massacred were under the protection of the United States flag.

4th. They were butchered not only in violation of our word of honor, but in the most cowardly manner.

5th. There were plenty of hostile Indians about, but they were not molested by this fighting parson—this stern old Puritan warrior—this psalm-singing butcher of nursing papooses and pregnant squaws.

These facts would seem to make out a case against Col. Chivington in any community, except a conclave of the "destroying angels" of Utah or a Methodist Conference in Colorado. The Denver *News* appears to base its defense of Chivington on the general fact that many outrages have been perpetrated from time to time by various tribes of Indians upon the white settlers of Colorado. Then why not take vengeance upon the guilty? Why march sixty miles away from the hostile bands to slaughter an unarmed encampment of allies? We believe it is alleged, upon the testimony of one of the soldiers engaged in the massacre, that two or three of the Indians in this friendly encampment had stolen a horse, or a cow, or something of that sort. The Denver *News* hints vaguely that further testimony is coming, to show that these identical Indians had murdered "the wives and children, the fathers and brothers," of the soldiers under Col. Chivington's command. If the *News* refers to the testimony taken by Gen. McCook, since the report of the committee was published, we observe that the version which that officer gives of the Sand Creek affair is more horrible than anything published by the committee—which is not without reason, since Gen. McCook made his investigation upon upon the scene of the outrage, while the committee made theirs some thousands of miles distant.

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

The deliberations of the Canadian Legislature, until very recently, led us to expect that this scheme would be immediately pushed forward and determined, one way or the other, before the commencement of their first session in 1866; but, frightened probably at the obstacles which intervened, we now learn the subject is postponed until that session, in spite of the persistency for its immediate consideration of one of the leading Liberals. Any one not conversant with Canadian affairs will naturally wonder what serious difficulties stand in the way of confederation. Governing a people so scattered, of so many nationalities and prejudices, among whom are so many cliques, and, with a powerful neighbor, able at any moment to crush them, it is at first glance surprising that the Government has not long ago effected some such organization. But this they find no easy task.

It is intended when operations are commenced to attempt first, the federation of the whole of British America, and should this fail, the union of the two Canadas. The greater project is little likely of fulfilment, judging from the opposition offered by the maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland. The latter has declared against confederation, urging that it would benefit all the provinces except themselves. They would lose their independent legislative power. Their province imports more proportionally than any other, and the scheme would necessitate a high tariff damaging to their trade. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are equally intractable. They would have to subscribe large sums of money to support a general government, to build fortifications which would not protect them, and to maintain armies and navies to defend other provinces.

The lesser scheme is also unfortunate. Upper and Lower Canada cannot agree. The last ask why they should be called upon to contribute toward the purchase of the Northwest Territory, to an extent out of proportion to the advantage which would accrue to them. The possession of that territory is a matter almost exclusively beneficial to Upper Canada. On the other hand, Upper Canada, with an influential journal in Montreal as its champion, opposes the union as unnecessary, and seeks to monopolize the advantage it possesses by its contiguity to the territories about to be opened up.

The attempt is a magnificent one, but we see little probability of its success—where so many parties differ, and differ so widely, and when ministers even do not care to conceal their remissness. Had it been possible, why was not confederation effected long ago, for it could have been done then as well, if not better, than now? There is a striking mismanagement of affairs somewhere. The Hudson Bay question, fortifications, confederation and other important subjects, all required consideration at a time when they should have been settled, yet Parliament sits daily discussing measures of minor importance. They will have another easy session (taking care, however, to protract their meeting to thirty days,) and will rise without having settled definitely one of the great questions which agitate their people.

The great noise which confederation made a little while ago has quietly passed away, and the scheme, which at one time might have been practicable, will now probably be found impossible.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO PERU.

The appointment of Maj. Gen. Hovey, of Indiana, as Minister to Peru, is an appropriate honor to one of the most vigilant and energetic officers Indiana has furnished to the war. His services in crushing, dissecting, exposing and punishing the Indiana conspiracy are familiar to our readers, and his entire career as a soldier commends him to the regard of the people and the consideration of the Government. It has been indicated that this appointment is the inauguration of a policy which the President designs to pursue, and which will be deservedly popular. We allude to the appointment of officers and soldiers to all positions in the gift of the Government, so far as capacity and fitness are found in connection with military services. This is the first soldier who has been appointed as such to a diplomatic position for many years. Such appointments will lessen the red tape incident to diplomacy, and possibly impart honesty and directness to our diplomatic intercourse, but we do not believe the country will be less respected for these qualities. As Gen. Hovey has had some experience in crushing one conspiracy against republican institutions at home, and as he is now being sent to a country which is the object in part of a conspiracy against republicanism, even more formidable, on the part of Spain and France, it is possible that the experience he has obtained as a soldier and department commander may not be inapplicable to his new field of usefulness.

REBEL TITLES TO REAL ESTATE.

It is a familiar principle of law, that no man can transmit a better title to real estate than he possesses himself. It is a fact that deserves to be considered by some people hereabout who are in danger of falling into expensive mistakes on this very point. The end is not yet with those who have made themselves prominent in the rebellion, as not a few of them begin to suspect. Hence the eagerness of certain rebel owners of real estate in and about Chicago, and elsewhere in the North, to make sales of their interests to loyal men. Remember, the flaw follows the title; the tail must go with the hide. The Government has processes suspended, but not removed, against these men and their property, and will pursue its lien even if it be found that an attempt has been made to evade it by sale. The Federal officers in this District have already begun proceedings against this class of rebels. Our purpose is to warn all who may be tempted by panic prices offered by these rebels, to make investments in property on which the Government will press its claim. A few days since, several thousand dollars worth of property, belonging to a Mr. Hundley, of Alabama, was seized under the confiscation act, and the case is now pending. [illegible] will be better to suspend, for awhile, all [illegible]

dealings with rebels, at least in matters of considerable amount. There are those who will thank us for this hint if they take it. An unpardoned rebel cannot give a good title to real estate. There is a gap in his abstract.

INTERESTING MISCEGENATION.—The Staunton, Va., *Vindicator* reports the case of a young and ardent Northern radical, of Delaware, who became smitten with the charms of a blooming damsel in the sunny south, while she was sojourning at the North—a refugee from her father's roof on account of her "Union sentiments." She represented herself as a wealthy resident of [illegible] ... radical pitied—then loved—then married the fair exile, and, together they wended their way to the paternal mansion—one of them at least having an eye to the paternal acres as well as to the beauties of nature. The narrator says he expressed [illegible] imagine his surprise, when he discovered that instead of being a son-in-law, his wife was of negro extraction, and had only been the former servant of the gentleman, and that his experiment in the martyring line had resulted in practical miscegenation instead of a fortune. He left those parts suddenly, a sadder, but doubtless a wiser man.

With evident gusto the Chicago *Times* copies the above. It seems to us the narrative carries a confession as well as a statement. There was certainly miscegenation of considerably older date than the adventure of the ardent young "northern radical," but it belongs to a mixture of races against which no one ever knew a pro-slavery organ to complain. It is not denied in the account that the "blooming young damsel" was the daughter of the wealthy resident of the Old Dominion, but the Copperhead joke is that she was his slave daughter and not his heiress.

MISSISSIPPI REVISITED.

Ten Years Ago and Now.

Desolation and Temper of the People—Talks with Planters and Freedmen—A Fourth of July Celebration—Public Meeting in Aberdeen—A Sadly Bereaved Family.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MERIDIAN, Miss., Aug. 6.

A stay of one month in Mississippi, in the year 1865, has not exactly the fascinations of a visit of the same length had in 1855. During the latter named year, I remained several months in the wealthiest portions of the State, and, while I could not close my eyes to the wretchedness of a majority of even the white population, those who would be [illegible] and women whose chief traits were their social qualities, and whose hospitality was the subject of eulogy from every Southern traveler. Not that they were more liberal than the Northerner—indeed, they were far less so; for their hospitality was not the result of an enlarged benevolence, but indulged in to draw around them those who would aid in whiling away the tedious hours of idleness, and to gratify the principle of approbativeness, which is as deeply seated in the constitution of every Southern aristocrat, as ever was the religious feeling in the breast of the Puritan of the seventeenth century.

But, however selfish the motive, there was something really genial in the entertainment one received at the house of the owner of a hundred negroes, and the social pleasures of an evening were almost sufficient to obliterate even the horrors of the whipping post, and the degradation of the poor whites—sights that daily met the eye if one but ventured beyond the threshhold of his entertainer.

But where now are the social joys of Southern life? Like those who, during my visit ten years since, partook of them, they are gone—though it is to be hoped not forever; and only misery and wretchedness prevail; from these there is no direction in which to turn for relief. I sought out former acquaintances, but they were gone. Here and there an old man still lived, and even occupied his former mansion; but in place of the feast there was famine; in place of enjoyment, there prevailed only the bitterest woe. A few of middle age were also to be found, but only maimed or rapidly impelled to the grave by diseases contracted while in the service of their leaders; while the gay damsels and smiling matrons of 1855, are known only as the utterly disconsolate wives and mothers of the passing year.

MY ENTRY INTO THE STATE.

Having resided several years in Tennessee, and carefully noted the progress of events in that State, I determined to extend the field of my observations, to gratify a curiosity to witness the workings of reconstruction; and as I was somewhat acquainted in Mississippi, I chose that State as the first through which to make a tour, and I accordingly left Memphis for Corinth on the first day of July, a distance of eighty-five miles, and as I traveled leisurely on horseback, I did not reach the latter place till the morning of the 4th, at about 9 o'clock.

CORINTH—AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

I had been in Corinth three years before, having performed the extraordinary feat of traveling from Pittsburg Landing to that place in twenty-nine days, and while there made the acquaintance of an old citizen—a Mr. Thomas Hanson; and on my late arrival, I at once sought him out. It was by no means necessary to ask him if any great changes had come over the town since I last visited it; the ruined mansions, once the abode of affluence, told more plainly than words of the fearful ravages of war. Not five hundred of the original inhabitants were left; and these were chiefly women and children, or old men. The flower of the youth had been crushed by four years of dreadful hostilities, and three years of the almost continued presence of contending armies. Instead of shops and warehouses, only long lines of fortifications rose up to meet the view. Instead of plantations waving with grain of every description, only small and sickly patches of corn, the property of some of the freedmen, who had "squatted" on the deserted plantations of their masters, broke in on the uniformity of the desert scene before me. I had expected to see desolation reign supreme; and I saw it, and was not disappointed.

I at once entered into a conversation with Mr. Hanson, for he was naturally social and communicative, and recollected our former brief acquaintance perfectly. He had been a rebel from the beginning; had eaten more fire than the most greedy of the local fire-eaters of Corinth; had for years panted for Southern independence, and been predicting the greatness of a slaveholding confederacy; and to show that he was not unwilling to serve the country he so ardently loved, in a civil capacity, he had several times been a member of the Common Council of the village. His voice, for a score of years at least, had been for war, and when the first gun was fired at Sumter he was among the most enthusiastic of those who welcomed the ordeal of blood which was to try the spirit of his countrymen and prove them the noblest, bravest and most chivalric of men. But however courageous he was, when he smelled the battle afar off his pluck oozed when hostilities were carried to his own door and when his own home was surrounded by glistening bayonets. He did not enter the rebel army voluntarily, but on the other hand, managed to escape conscription, and when Beauregard evacuated the place in 1862, he secreted himself in a thicket near the town, and on the arrival of our troops returned to Corinth, believing that he was far safer under "Yankee tyranny" than under Southern conscription laws.

I have been thus particular, in the description of Mr. H., because he was the representative of a class—a fair specimen of the thousands of original disunionists and violent war men of the South, who always found it convenient to leave fighting to others; who were forever so engaged in taking care of the *women and children*, at home, that they could not go out to encounter men on the battle-field; and as I had a full, free, and explicit talk with him, ranging through several hours, what he said may be taken as an index to the thoughts, feelings, and designs of a large and troublesome class of men; a large class comparatively, because their ranks alone were not thinned by the ravages of a war they precipitated. They remained at home when they could, and when they could not, almost invariably succeeded in obtaining orders of detailment, as clerks, in the various departments; and while it is a remarkable fact that well nigh half the able-bodied men of the South now fill unhonored graves, not a tithe of the original secessionists are among the number. Like a certain cutaneous disease, which is supposed to have a seven year existence, they still adhere to the body politic, and will be as troublesome and bombastic in the future as in the past, save that they will not again involve the country in a war; they will say to turmoil, "take any shape but that," and we will greet you as a welcome visitor; but war is not the sport we believed it to be; Yankees are not the cowards we had supposed them."

THE SOUTH UNSUBDUED.

I at once inquired of Mr. H. if any great change had come over the public mind; and also, whether his own views had been modified.

"As to the public," said he, "it is probable there is a slight change, *and particularly among the returned soldiers*; they are willing to give up slavery, if that will secure a permanent peace; but *they were generally poor men*; there are very few of the rich men ready for that; they all oppose emancipation, though some of them now think it inevitable. For my part, I shall not cease to contest for my rights, even though we are whipped."

"What rights?" I inquired.

"The rights of the South," was the response, and the reader may define the answer, as he is at liberty to construe it just as he pleases, and I can do no more.

"What course," I inquired, "do you think will be pursued?"

"We must have peace," he answered, "or we must all starve; therefore, we must, at present, submit; but the time will yet come when our cause will triumph—that is as sure as fate."

"How?"

"We will at the approaching State Constitutional Convention, adopt an evasive policy. All portions of the Constitution relating to slavery will be stricken out, but no prohibitory clause inserted. This will satisfy the North for a time, and as we hold that slaves are property, independent of Constitutions, we will gradually tighten our grasp upon them, till eventually we will have them where they were before the war. In the meantime, our State Governments will be reconstructed and our Congressmen admitted to seats, and then the North can take its choice—give us our possession of our slaves, or commence a war for the direct purpose of emancipating them; and that will never be done."

"You are very frank," said I.

"Frankness is a portion of my character," he replied, "and what I say is true. We hold we have a right to our slaves, and we can and will get possession of them again. They are ours."

"But the Supreme Court of the United States," I suggested. "Suppose the case of one of the claimants to freedom were to be tested by that tribunal; you must remember that Salmon P. Chase is the successor of Roger B. Taney."

"I have talked that all over," he replied, "with those who concur with my views. A case affecting the right of a slave to his liberty cannot be taken before the Supreme Court; it is, under the Constitution as it is, strictly a State matter—nothing more, and nothing less. Our judiciary will declare the right of a master to his slave as above law, and that is an end of the matter."

"But," I suggested, "these things will become known in the North, and your representatives will be refused a seat in Congress."

"We care not for that," said Mr. H.; "our issue will then be raised in the North, which will divide that section, and then we will hold the balance between the parties, and can compel either, as we please; we can always beat the North in diplomacy, if not in war. The Northern Democrats are on with us."

A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

After I had thus freely conversed with Mr. Hanson, he informed me that a meeting had been called in the place to celebrate the Fourth of July, and I was invited to attend. Not more than 120 white persons were present; and these did not appear to take a deep interest in the proceedings, until one of the speakers commenced eulogizing Southern valor and Southern nobility, when cheer after cheer went up, which did far more to remind one of the year 1861, than of 1865. A Mr. Vincent, who had been in the rebel army, was the chief orator, and the following is a fair specimen of his harangue:

"FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SOUTH! We have fought for our rights, during the last four years, in a manner that must win the admiration of the world. Had Poland done so well, she would have been free of Russian rule to-day; and though we have been overcome by overwhelming numbers, we have not yet surrendered our rights, but will continue to contend for them to the very last. We will show the world that, though we have been compelled to lay down our weapons of warfare, we have not been subjugated. The contest for our rights has but just begun." He then launched forth into a fulsome eulogy of the Southern people, and declared that the principle of state sovereignty, and the rights of secession, would yet be the ruling one in this country. All of which sentiments were loudly and enthusiastically cheered.

TALK WITH THE NEGROES.

I spent four days in the town Aberdeen, which was once a village of some importance, situated in Monroe County, on the Tombigbee river. The soil around is a rich loam, and the product of cotton, in the vicinity, is very large. The slaves outnumbered the free people, by fourteen to fifteen per cent.; and it was almost impossible, five years since, to find a man who was not for secession at all hazards. The wealthy were the very pink of the chivalry. In travelling through the country I noticed the plantations were deserted, or rather uncultivated. There were some small fields of cotton and corn to subsist the people; but to compare it with what it was in 1855, would be like comparing the vine plains of France, to the desert region of Sahara.

Desiring to talk with the negroes and become acquainted with their views, I stopped at a cabin, about eight miles from Aberdeen, where I saw two healthy men sitting in the door smoking corn-cob pipes. I rode up to the door, and asked:

"Can you give me some bread, but we's no cows."

I at once alighted and inquired the situation of things, and why the fields were not cultivated.

"Why, massa, where's you from?" they significantly inquired, before answering further.

I then told them I was a Northern man—a Yankee—and that I was their friend; and from that moment they threw off all reserve, and replied that they were now free, and that their masters refused to pay them, and how the fields went uncultivated; and then added, "We kin stood it as long as dey can."

"Will you have Northern men come down here and buy the land and hire you?"

"Dat we will, massa."

"What would you do about schools if you had a chance to send your children?"

"Why, bress de Lord"—and the response was so hearty that no one could doubt its genuineness—"dat's what we wants; if we could jes gib our childrens learnin' we'd know how to get along as well as de white folks."

"Are you sure all of the blacks would work if they could get paid?"

"Well, massa, ya knows dere's some lazy folks even among de whites, and o' course dere's lazy niggers."

I thought the remark a very just one, and no great distance needed to be travelled, to find examples of lazy white men. I then continued:

"But how about the most of them?"

"Well, believe de most ob dem, may be four out ob five, would work hard, and glad o' de chance, but dey won't none ob dem work without pay."

"How long have you known you were free?"

"Since Massa Lincoln said we was; God bless him, our minister say he die like Jesus, for his people."

"Are you church members?" I asked.

"Yes, and we had a white man to preach before de war, coz dey couldn't trust colored ones; but we hab colored one now."

"Do the wealthy men drive any of the blacks off their plantations?"

"Yes, lots; all ob 'em do, and we has to take to little tents, and lib by our gardens; dey know dey darsen't drive us off a here, or de blue coats come down and hang 'em; so dey lets us lib on de waste land, and we lets 'em lib; but I guess we can stand it as long as dey can."

"When you knew you were free, did you think you would never have to work any more?" I further enquired.

"No sah—but such fools as dat; work is de lot of man, it dey's honest."

"Are their any planters in this section who hire their slaves?"

"Well, yes, dars massa Tom Hanchett, he hires his'n and gibs dem twelve dollars a month and pays dem every month, and he has five hundred acres of cotton in, and he says he makes more dan eber, as it only takes half as many hands, as wen dey worked for notin; but he darnt hire any bodies niggers but his'n, as de people would hang him if he did."

"But suppose the whites here would try to make you slaves again, and the yankees were not to help save you, what would you do?"

"I 'spose dar would be a good many of dem sent to kingdom come, rader suddenly," said one of the party, a stalwart man of 30; "I don't tink dey tries it; niggers all fight."

"But if you are to be free, what is to be come of the old people?"

"Why, it wouldn't be no more nor right to make der old masters keep 'em, as dey had der work when dey was young; but of dey'll only gib us work, we'll support dem willingly."

PUBLIC MEETING AT ABERDEEN, MISS.

Aberdeen presents a great contrast, in its appearance now, as compared with its appearance ten years ago. Although the Yankees had visited it but a few times, yet it had shared the fate of all Southern towns. There is no business being transacted. The country people have nothing to sell, and the town people have nothing with which to buy; and no merchandise has yet been brought into the place from the North. However, the place is not altogether barren of items of interest, from the fact that a public meeting was to be held on the 10th, to consider the subject of reconstruction, and I accordingly waited till that time, with a view to learning something of the political feelings of the people—my primary object in travelling South.

The time came, and with it about three hundred people—one-third, at least, of whom possessed but a single arm or a single leg, and half of the remainder bore unmistakable marks of severe campaigning, which had hopelessly impaired their healths; while the remainder—and they, I soon perceived, were the leading spirits of the meeting—were whole, hale and hearty; they were the original war men, who, in their anxiety to find the last ditch, never reached the *first* one.

The chief speaker was a Mr. Sylvester Dawson, who had been a quartermaster in the rebel army, and, in his address, he was fully as violent as any of the fire-eating orators of 1860 and 1861. He even went so far as to declare that one Southerner could whip two Yankees yet—a slight modification, merely, of the five to one they boasted before the capture of Donelson. He said that the Southern people must submit for the present to Northern rule; but the time would come when all things would be made even; the Democracy of the North would, in time, obtain power again, and the people of the South had now learned a thing or two—not the least important of which was, that the next time secession was attempted, it must be at the beginning and not the end of a Democratic Administration. "Had the Southern States"—these are his very words—"seceded in 1857, no hand would have been raised to coerce them back into the Union; the Confederacy would have been at once acknowledged both by Europe and at Washington. When another States Rights Democrat is elected and inaugurated, is the time for us of the South to strike for independence, and after that is acknowledged, no abolitionists will attempt our reconquest. We have, I say, learned a lesson that will be of use to us."

A maimed soldier—I have misplaced the slip of paper containing his name—mildly reproved these sentiments, stating that he was for accepting the situation, and giving an unequivocal support to the Government, and was for recognizing emancipation as an accomplished fact; and he then referred to the greatness of our country, when reunited, and when the wounds caused by the war had been healed. He was, however, received coldly by the leading spirits of the meeting, though it was plain that the maimed and the invalids endorsed his views; but I ascertained they were chiefly poor, and illiterate, and had not yet broken the chains which had bound them hand and foot to the wealthy planters.

At length the following resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That, under existing circumstances, we believe it to be the best policy to accept the President's amnesty, and leave all technical questions for future decision.

The brief resolution, as it will be seen, looks to the trial of the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation; and I assert what is a simple truth, when I say that a majority of the wealthy planters here look to the abrogation of that document at no very distant day. There will be a contest over it sooner or later, and it will be long and bitter, and during its existence the industry of this section will be partially paralyzed and perhaps nearly destroyed. The only hope there is of evading it is in educating the poor, both white and black, and thereby enabling them to assert their manhood and independence. A military force, too, will be necessary throughout the South for some years to come, to pacify the section.

AN OLD FRIEND—A BEREAVED FAMILY.

I left Aberdeen on the morning of the 11th, and proceeded a distance of nine miles in the country, to the residence of Mr. Charles Langworthy, at whose house, ten years before, I had stopped for two weeks. The old gentleman is still alive—and is about sixty-eight years of age. Being unfitted for military service he escaped the conscription; but when I had lived with him, in 1855, he had five sons, the eldest then being twenty-six years old. After I had made myself known, the old man commenced weeping bitterly, and exclaimed: "The change! the change! since you were here before!"

"Where is John, your eldest son?" I enquired.

"Killed at Shiloh."

"Where is William?"

"Died of small pox in the army."

"And the other boys?"

"All were killed, or died in the service; even my youngest"—and here the tears flowed again, and the agony of the venerable parent almost choked his utterance—"he was but seventeen, and was killed near Nashville."

His two daughters, charming girls of thirteen and seventeen, while I had known them before, were both at home, dressed in deepest mourning—and on inquiry, I found that each had lost a husband in the army. I have seldom witnessed a more heart-rending spectacle than that presented by the old man, as he spoke of his bereavements; and while I pushed my inquiries still further, and asked for his estimable wife, I received for reply the startling announcement that she, after the loss of her sons, had died a raving maniac. I had once witnessed this as the gayest, and happiest of families; the father and mother looking with abiding affection upon promising sons and virtuous daughters, and looking forward to a future of almost unmarred happiness; a perpetual summer of gayety and joy; yet how different the reality—how fearful the blighting of that winter that congealed the warm blood that coursed the veins of the venerable parents! Yet the desolation of the household is but a picture of the desolation of the whole land. Even famine had crossed the threshold, for nought of edibles were now to be found in the house, save the coarsest of meal, and of this the supply was limited, and another Elijah, alone, could give promise of a replenishment of the scanty and rapidly disappearing store. I left a few dollars with my venerable friend, hoping that this might grant, at least, partial relief, and then departed in the direction of Jackson.

A PRISONER OF WAR IN THE SOUTH.

His Experiences of Libby, Belle Island, Rebel Hospitals, Andersonville and Millen, During nearly Sixteen Months.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I was taken prisoner at Kelly's Ford, Va., on the 1st day of August, 1863, by Gen. Stewart's cavalry scouts, arrived at Richmond on the 4th, and went into the south part of Libby Prison the same evening. Dick Turner took us into the office, into the north part, searched us, took away all our valuables, and then put us back in the southern part of the prison again, where he gave us about two ounces of bread and two ounces of meat as a day's ration for a strong hearty man.

On the 6th I was taken to Belle Island, and staid there until the middle of December. While I was there I saw five men shot down for no cause. Our food was one-half a loaf of corn bread and about one and a half ounces of meat. Sometimes we had cooked beans instead of meat—beans all full of worms and cooked with all the pods and dirt, just as they were gathered up on the barn floor after thrashing. Of such execrable stuff we had about a pint cup apiece. Sometimes they would be musty and some of us would make complaints to the rebel officers. They would then tell us that it was good enough for Yankees, and that we ought not to have anything at all. About the middle of December, 1863, I was taken very sick with the chronic diarrhea, and was carried in an insensible condition across the river into the city to the Alabama Hospital, where I staid seven days and [illegible] slices of musty wheat bread and a small piece of corned "horse beef." The ward masters (our own men) were our murderers. I should say they had the best of everything they wanted to eat themselves, and sold to the rebels what stuff they got for the sick persons that our Sanitary Commission sent, such as crackers, canned meats, fruit, pickles, chickens, etc. They would sit near us and crunch the good things down, while we, poor skeletons as we were, dare not ask them for anything, as they would threaten not to give us anything for twenty-four hours. But enough of that place.

I went from there to Scott's prison, where I staid until after New Year's day, 1864. While there I was one day near the door when the rebel sergeant came to the door and told fifty men (I think) to go and get some clothes across the street. We did so, marched down the stairs and out of the doors, and we had to stand in the street for sometime, and as I had hardly any clothes on, in the open air, and the wind blowing like a hurricane, you can imagine how I felt. After a while we were marched into the clothing room, and there I expected to find that our northern officers, who were to make the distribution, would be pleasant; but instead thereof we were treated very gruffly, and in one or two instances with personal severity, by a man in the uniform of a Federal Lieutenant-Colonel. I only wished I was well and free to thrash him; but never mind. I drew a pair of pants, a pair of stockings and a military cap—that was all. I was then taken back, and when going across the road was asked by one of the rebs if I did not want to give my pants for fifteen loaves of bread, about as large as biscuits. It was a sore temptation, but I did not yield. I stayed there until the 13th of January, 1864, when I was taken to Belle Island again, and stayed there until the 17th of February. Then I was taken to Pemberton prison, and on the 19th (my 19th birthday) was started for Andersonville, Ga., where I arrived on the 27th, after one smash-up at Thomasville, N. C. On the 28th we went into the stockade. We found that about two hundred prisoners from Charleston had died from the effects of starvation and exposure; but some of the 16th Connecticut found me—two of them my old townsboys. They had some money, and they procured me some things, so that I got on my feet again. Our food, when there was not more than 2,000 prisoners, consisted of three half pints of corn meal, four or five ounces of bacon; or in place of bacon we would get dried salt hocks' heads and slabs of beef, sometimes more than we could eat with our meal. After a while they began cutting down our rations, and finally they got us down to little less than a pint of meal and a piece of bacon so small that we used to say it was only to grease the way for the meal. Sometimes they would stop our rations all day and say they would "make it up to-morrow;" but when the morrow came only one ration would be issued. I forget how many times they done this, but it finally got to be an old story with us.

On the 4th of July, 1864, we got nothing at all. I suppose they wanted to make us suffer all they could on that day, but they could not have done a better thing to let the Yankees show their devotion to their country. We were singing patriotic songs all day nearly, much to the disgust of the rebs. I saw on that glorious Fourth of July, many a corpse lying in the filth where the poor fellows had dropped dead. It was a horrible sight to see strong men bowed down by starvation and disease, to be nothing but skeletons and idiots. I have seen educated men lying in the gutter, in the swamp, gasping their last breath, with thousands of maggots crawling in the putrid sores in their bodies. They died thus, with no one to help them, no one to care for them, for no one could tell where he would be on the morrow. Every one did all in their power to avert the stroke of death, but many thousands, who could not stay his arm, went down into the grave, martyrs to the sacred cause of liberty. They died, but they are not forgotten. Their names and sacrifices will be preserved in enduring gratitude of future generations. I saw nine or ten men shot dead in Andersonville, and I have heard guards say they were allowed a thirty-six days' furlough for every prisoner they shot. While I was there I saw twelve black soldiers come in, and they were all in my detachment, No. 26. I was the Sergeant at that time of that squad. All of the negroes were badly wounded, but their general conduct convinced me negroes would fight, for a spunkier set of men I never saw. They were captured at Port Hudson, I believe.

After staying in Andersonville until the middle of August, I was taken out and carried to Savannah, Georgia. Our food was rather better there than at any other places we were at in the South. I saw one man shot there. Our rations were stopped there, one day, by Lieut. Davis, commanding the prison, because when he was inside of the prison some one stole the check line of his horse. Anything for an excuse to kill the Yankees. After staying there about two months we were taken to Millen, Georgia, to another stockade, where we had about the same food as at Andersonville. I saw four men shot at Millen. We stayed there until the 11th of November, 1864, when I was taken, with 500 others, to Savannah, Georgia, whence, on the 19th, we were taken to our gunboats in the Savannah river, near Fort Pulaski. When we came in sight of the Stars and Stripes, we commenced to hurrah, but the rebels told us to stop, under threats which we feared. When we came alongside there was a general rush to get on board of our boat. Col. Mulford stood there, and took each man by the hand when they passed on board. When it came to my turn I stepped up quick, I can tell you. Col. Mulford grasped me by the hand. "God bless you," said he, "how you have suffered;" and the tears ran down his cheeks, and mine to, to see such sympathy. "God bless you!" Oh how that rings in my ears. When I took the step from the rebel boat it seemed as if I had stepped from Hell to Heaven. I cannot tell how I felt. After having been a prisoner for fifteen months and nineteen days it seemed as if it could not be real to see kind friends again; but it made me dance with joy. I went to Annapolis, Md., and was there taken into the hospital, where I had good care. When I arrived in Annapolis I weighed ninety-six pounds; in two months after I weighed 180 pounds. Only think, eighty-four pounds in two months. I can prove it by friends, and I will take oath that I have stated nothing but the truth, leaving much more that I could tell if it would not make the story too long to print. If any one wishes to hear more from me, I will tell them if they will address me at La Salle, Illinois.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON,

Late private in Co. K, 5th regiment Connecticut volunteer infantry.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.

Important Suggestion from the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, MADISON, Aug. 23.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of Friday last, in a generous notice of the approaching State Fair of Wisconsin, you very properly express "regret that it should come in competition with another State Fair," referring, doubtless, to the Iowa Fair, which occurs on the same days. This competition is also the occasion of much regret on the part of the officers of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, as it must necessarily prevent the attendance of many exhibitors at one or the other of the Fairs, who would have been glad to have attended both.

The time for the Wisconsin State Fair was fixed and published in the newspapers of the State as early as February 7th. Whether the Iowa Society determined upon the date of their Fair before or subsequent to this date, is not, now, a question of any practical importance; and my only object in addressing you at this time is, first, to assure the public that this Society entertains none other than the most cordial good will and fraternal regard for the enterprising Society of the noble State of Iowa; and, secondly, to suggest for the consideration of the managers of all future State Fairs, the propriety of giving immediate notice to the officers of all other State Agricultural Societies of the time agreed upon by each.

The exhibitions of this Society having been held during the last week of September, ever since the year 1857; we had supposed that our preference for that date was generally understood. Should a change be made in the future, due notice shall be given to all the other societies.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. HOYT, Sec'y W. S. A. S.

THE HOUSATONIC TRAGEDY.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

All the Officials Blamed for Culpable Neglect.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 21, 1865.—The following is the verdict in the Housatonic Railroad accident, made public to-day.

This verdict goes to the Superior Court now, and it will be the office of the State Attorney to prosecute the guilty or culpable parties, Coroners' juries having, under the Connecticut statutes, no authority or power to punish or determine the extent of guilt of the parties whose acts have caused the death of any person or persons, being restricted to simply inquiring into cause.

THE VERDICT.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY, ss. BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 18, 1865.—The undersigned jurors, being duly empanneled and sworn to enquire of the cause and manner of the death of Mrs. E. O. Wakeman, Mrs. Henry Lamberton, Mrs. Maria Thorne, Mrs. Sarah Egan, Mrs. Charlotte Cable, Samuel Crofut, Wm. Memott, Thomas O'Brien, George W. Mansfield and Samuel B. Demming, do find the said persons came to their deaths on the 15th and 16th days of August, 1865, they being passengers on the Housatonic Railroad, about four miles north of Bridgeport, in consequence of a collision between the locomotive Fairfield and the regular morning passenger train from Bridgeport to Pittsfield, said passenger train having overtaken a disabled freight train near Trumbull Church, was backing toward Bridgeport, and in connection with said freight train at the time of collision. The passenger train left Bridgeport at fifteen minutes before 11 a. m., and the locomotive Fairfield about fifteen minutes later, and the locomotive was sent out on trial by Mr. Andrew Winslow, master mechanic of the Housatonic Railroad, and was under the charge of Edward R. Lyman, engineer.

The collision occurred at a curve in the road at about 11:20 o'clock a. m. The passenger train was in charge of Mr. H. L. Plumb, conductor, who was accompanied by Mr. Charles Hunt, President and Superintendent of the road. The instructions from Mr. Winslow to the engineer, Lyman, were either to go a short distance up the road or to go four or five miles, the evidence being conflicting on this point. The jury find among the printed regulations of the Housatonic Railroad, with which the master mechanic and all conductors [illegible]

Rule 5. Station agent is required to hand the conductor of each train a memorandum of the time of departure of the preceding train. If trains are stopped on the road the conductor must always send signals in each direction, and the conductors of trains delayed at stations on the time of another train must send signals to warn the approaching train.

Rule 12. A red flag by day and red lantern by night must always be exhibited upon an engine, when an engine other than that of a regular train is to follow, and in case a regular train is divided into two or more distinct trains, flags will be kept flying on the engines of all the trains except the last. A white flag displayed upon an engine is a signal that an extra train is soon to pass in an opposite direction.

Rule 26. In all cases of doubt, take the side track.

The jury find that regulation No. 12 was violated by Mr. Andrew Winslow, master mechanic, and Edward R. Lyman, engineer, by omitting to place a flag on the preceding train, they having the entire control of the locomotive Fairfield. We also find that regulation No. 5 was violated by Mr. Charles Hunt, President and Superintendent of the road, and also by Mr. Henry L. Plumb, conductor of the passenger train, by omitting to send signals in each direction when the train was stopped on the road, it being the duty of said conductor to insist upon a strict adherence to the regulations, notwithstanding the presence and directions of his superior officer. We also find that Rule No. 26 was violated by all the above named parties. Had not these proper and salutary regulations been disregarded these terrible results would not have occurred. In consequence of the careless neglect of these simple precautions, by the officers and employees of the road ten human lives have been sacrificed. We, the undersigned jurors, therefore having considered the evidence given to us, do, on our oaths, say Mrs. E. O. Wakeman, Mrs. Sarah Egan, Mrs. Henry Lamberton, Mrs. Maria Thorne, Samuel Crofut, William Memott, Thomas O'Brien, George W. Mansfield, Samuel B. Demming and Charlotte Cable came to their deaths from a collision on the Housatonic Railroad on the 15th day of August, 1865, between a passenger train and the locomotive Fairfield, which collision occurred in consequence of the culpable negligence and want of proper care and caution on the part of Charles Hunt, President and Superintendent, Henry L. Plumb, Conductor, Andrew Winslow, Master Mechanic, and Edward Lyman, Engineer, on said railroad.

DWIGHT MORRIS, Foreman.

James E. Dunham, Samuel S. Sumner, Wm. W. Holcomb, Lery H. Hubbell, James A. Banks, L. Myron Slade, R. Tomlinson, Wm. Way, George W. Olmstead.

A FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

An Old Woman Outraged by Seven Soldiers—She Drowns Herself in Despair—Her Body Found in the River—Her Children Barely Escape Starvation.

[From the Cairo Democrat, Aug. 23d.]

It is our painful duty to record one of the most atrocious outrages ever committed by fiends in human form, the particulars of which we have just been made cognizant of. We hope an earnest and persevering effort may be made by the authorities to discover the perpetrators of the heinous crime, and that if discovered a terrible punishment may be visited upon them. Perdition has no tortures half terrible enough for such incarnate devils as those who figured in this horrible tragedy.

A short time since a party of seven soldiers disgraced themselves and the uniform they wore by going to the wretched hovel of a poor old woman, who with her three children resided a short distance above this city. There each of them outraged her, and after having accomplished their hellish work, robbed her of all she possessed, and left the house.

Some time during the following day the old woman managed to crawl to the residence of a neighbor—a lone woman like herself—and there related her wrongs, and avowed her intention of ending her life, saying that she had no desire to exist after so horrible an occurrence.

She went away, and her neighbor, thinking that the avowal had been made in a fit of despondency which would soon pass off, thought no more of it, perhaps; or if thinking did not trouble herself to act. The affair would, most likely, have never been mentioned by her but that the body of the unfortunate woman been found in the river, and her suffering children discovered just in time to save them from starvation.

This is no fancy sketch—the offspring of a prolific brain or fertile imagination—but is a simple record of facts connected with a crime so black that no stone should be left unturned to discover the perpetrators and bring them to punishment as condign and terrible as the results of their hellish and lawless act.

The Scheme to Exterminate the Colored Race.

[From the Southern Christian Intelligencer, 4th.]

If one-tenth part of the reports are true in regard to the ill-treatment of the blacks, which are coming from all parts of the South, thicker and faster, a most shocking state of things exists. From localities where there are no national troops comes reports that these unfortunate creatures are being hunted down like dogs, and despatched without ceremony. The newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of the brutal murders which foot up to an aggregate of several hundred deaths per day, which is doubtless only a small fraction of the number noticed. An Alabama paper says that this business has become so extensive and common that some planters even boast that they could manure their lands with the dead carcasses of negroes. Seriously speaking it is a matter which demands the prompt attention of the authorities at Washington.

If negroes can be shot down daily in garrisoned towns where the authorities are unable to stop this state of things, it is very reasonable to suppose that this brutal work is carried on more extensively where the blacks have no protection. This wholesale murdering of human beings is, we fear, the practical working of the conspiracy to exterminate the colored race, which is revolting to the Christian age. A just God will hold the government of the United States, which is responsible for the welfare of these people, to a strict accountability for every life thus sacrificed. Deserting these innocent and helpless beings and denying them proper assistance and protection in the hour of need, and thus leaving them to their fate, is an inhumanity as cruel as the grave, a crime for which the nation will be punished by financial bankruptcy, chaotic disorder and disunion, or a pestilence, which will not leave enough of the living to bury the dead.

Our neighbor of the *National Democrat*, an ex-member of the "Golden Circle" and a reformed rebel, in referring to this subject in his recent issue, says: "This alarming increase of death amongst the blacks is, we fear, but the developing of the extensive conspiracy alluded to by us in our last, which has for its object the re-enslavement of the negroes *or their entire extermination*, more likely the latter, which was not expected would be apparent to the public until after the withdrawal of the national troops, and our re-admission to the Union had been secured. Good behavior and discretion having accomplished this, then they—the Knights of the Golden Circle—count on the protection and assistance of the State and local authorities, even if the Southern States are obliged to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, which is claimed will be a dead letter in any event. The armies disbanded, all fears of armed hostilities removed, and the ascension of the Democratic party to power, as according to their figuring, also to be realized as a matter of course. Those whom the gods seek to destroy they first make mad. Therefore, we again say that unless this nefarious work ceases, we fear that Gen. Butler will succeed in his project of organizing a black battalion in every county in the South, to be maintained by the proceeds realized from the confiscated lands of the disloyal, which he claims is the remedy, together with negro suffrage, which will secure tranquility to the Government, protection to the colored people, and justice to all concerned. All this will be realized, unless the Southern people withhold their sympathy and encouragement from these malcontents. In thus exposing their fiendish designs, we hope to destroy their evil influence, and secure our prompt return to the Union, which will not be accomplished for years to come, if these confirmed and irreconcilable secessionists are left to prosecute their suicidal work."

[From the Raleigh Progress, 16th.]

SIX NEGROES KILLED.—We learn from Col. Lawrence, Commandant of the post at Goldsboro, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw some two weeks ago. The facts, as related to Col. Lawrence, were as follows: The former owner of the blacks left on the approach of the Union army, the blacks remaining. They went to work and made a crop. The former owner returned recently, and ordered them to leave. The negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place, getting some neighbors with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal to go, attacked them, killing six. These facts being reported at Wilmington, a company of soldiers was sent up, and the affair will be investigated by the authorities at Wilmington, if it has not been done already.

Indiana State Fair and Railroad Arrangements.

The Thirteenth Annual Indiana State Fair will be held at Fort Wayne, October 2d to 7th, inclusive.

The following railroad companies have agreed to carry passengers and freight to said State Fair at full rates going to, to be returned free. All passenger tickets and freight receipts must be stamped at the Secretary's office to be good for the return trip. Tickets good from Monday, October 2d, to Monday, October 9th, inclusive:

Bellefontaine Railroad Company.
Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad Company.
Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.
Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company.
Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company.
Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company.
Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company.
Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad Company.
Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

Through trains will be run between Indianapolis and Fort Wayne, without change of cars, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, leaving Indianapolis in the morning and return in the evening of each day, over the Peru and Indianapolis and Fort Wayne Railroads.

Other roads will be added to the list as fast as heard from.

Papers friendly to the State Board of Agriculture throughout the State please copy.

W. H. LOOMIS,

Secretary Board of Agriculture.

The Signal Corps.

[From the Baltimore American, Aug. 16th.]

The order of the War Department mustering out and honorably discharging the commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps has been duly promulgated and is now being carried out. In the general reduction of the military establishment the disbandment of this corps may escape public attention, but it will be manifestly unjust to allow its members to resume the garb and the vocations of citizenship without some tribute from the press and the people in acknowledgment of their special services. Theirs is the modest and unobtrusive merit which springs from quiet devotion to duty, and patient continuance in those more [illegible] to captivate the popular heart or win popular applause. Their position was either extremely irksome or extremely dangerous. At one time they would be posted upon some elevated point of observation where they would be compelled to remain month after month on the *qui vive* for waving and dipping signal flags, and with no pleasant interchanges with the outer world to shake off the dreary monotony of their employment. At other times, in following the armies in their active operations they were obliged to assume such exposed positions in the front of battle as to make them greater favorites with the rebel sharp-shooters, as targets, than the color-bearers.

How many of these gallant fellows thus slain now repose under Southern soil we shall never know. They were denied the privilege of their fellow soldiers of returning bullet for bullet, and expiated by the loss of an enemy's life the chances of losing their own. It was their business to communicate intelligence of the progress of the strife to those in command, heedless of the risks they were each moment encountering. And how immensely important on many occasions was the knowledge they conveyed. How often did the fate of the contest hinge upon the significant motions of those flags. They were the telegraphic wires that flashed the tidings of repulse in one part of the line or triumph in another. They pointed where a breach was to be repaired, or where advantage was to be taken of a successful manœuvre. In the van on the advance, upon the heels on retreat, wherever they could be most usefully employed in transmitting messages, their alphabetic combinations could be seen, mysterious and unintelligible to all save the few initiated. Such a faithful, intelligent and invaluable service should not be forgotten. They deserve recognition quite as much as those of other branches of the service, and they have a right to claim that the meed of praise shall not be withheld.

Destructive Fire at Winona, Minnesota.

[From the Winona Republican, Aug. 21.]

On Saturday evening last, about half past 9 or 10 o'clock, an alarm was sounded by the steam whistle of Youman & Bro.'s saw-mill, at the upper end of town, occasioned, as was afterwards discovered, by the burning of a large building close by, known as the steam flouring mill belonging to Mr. H. D. Huff. Before any effort could be made to stop the progress of the fire, it had got complete possession of the inside of the building, and spread with great rapidity to all parts of it, so that with the imperfect means at hand, it was obviously impossible to put out the flames, and all thought of saving the property was consequently abandoned.

The value of the property destroyed is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000. It was a large three story and a half building, with steam works, and was strongly and well built. Its original cost to Mr. Huff, its owner, was much greater than the sum above named. For a year or two past the mill has not been in use. There was, we are informed, an insurance of $7,000 on it.

Various theories are put forth concerning the origin of the fire, the most probable of which is that it was the work of an incendiary.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 24.

There is an increased call upon the bankers for money to-day from parties who are desirous of moving grain to this city, and there is a near approach to stringency in the market. This closeness is increased by the fact that $600,000 was called from the vaults of two of our National Banks to-day by an order from the Secretary of the Treasury. The news from Europe showing the prospect of a short crop of cereals, both in Great Britain and on the continent, has inspired increased activity in our market, with an advance on prices. Very little speculative feeling is yet manifest. The utter impossibility of obtaining money for such purposes is probably the restraining cause. We hear that there are large orders in the hands of grain men for wheat to go to Louisville, Jeffersonville, Cincinnati, Lafayette, Indianapolis, &c., for milling purposes. We believe that the grain men have as yet experienced no difficulty in obtaining what money they want, but whether the supply will hold out to the end of their necessities, remains to be seen. We think it will. There is considerable activity also in the pork trade, which makes it necessary to employ considerable money in that business.

Exchange is considerably easier to-day. More is making, and the call from the Government on the national banks for money forced some upon the market. The quotable rates remain unchanged—par buying, 1-10 selling.

The gold market in New York shows little or no variation from yesterday. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, 51 Clark Street:

10:00	143¼	1:30	143⅞
11:00	143¾	2:00	143⅞
11:15	143⅞	3:00	143⅞
11:40	143⅞	3:45	143⅞
12:00	143⅞	4:15	143⅞
12:45	143⅞		

The market here has been steady all day at from 143 to 143¼. Silver 133@134. 5-20's buying, 106; selling 106⅜. 10-40's, buying, 96¼; selling, 97. Cook County scrip, 97½ for new, and par for old. Chamber of Commerce 105. Business generally among brokers is very small.

—The Board of Trade yesterday, during the morning session, was called, by a resolution, to vote yes or no upon the propriety of inviting to their festival next week, representative commercial men from the smaller cities west and south of us. The resolution to invite them was voted down. Some of the leading members of the Board of Trade, feeling indignant at thus ignoring a class of men who have done much to build up Chicago, determined to call a meeting to express their opinions upon the issue; but were finally persuaded from doing so by the assurance that the matter should be again brought before the Board of Trade this morning, and under the new light which had been thrown upon the subject, would, without doubt, reverse their action of yesterday. At the meeting today the action of yesterday was *affirmed*, and then by the sober second thought of the Board of Trade, it has decided that commercial representatives from St. Paul, Winona, LaCrosse, Dubuque, Davenport, Rock Island, Muscatine, Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy, Galesburg, Peoria and other prominent Western towns, shall be ignored, left out in the cold, not recognized—at the great festival in honor of the opening of the finest Board of Trade rooms in the United States. Of course this action on the part of the Chicago Board of Trade is none of our business, strictly speaking, but we can't help volunteering the opinion that they have made a great mistake, a fact they will recognize before the matter ends. If there is any class of men which Chicago should seek to make its friends, it is the ones we have named; while the friendship of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and other competing points, never can be secured if we were to feast its representatives daily, for an indefinite period. They always have and always will oppose any measures, in Congress or commercial circles, inaugurated for the advancement of the interests of Chicago. The trade of the Western points we have named is essential to us, and every honorable means should be employed to secure and maintain it, and a call upon them to come to the anticipated festival is one of the means which should be employed. These are our views, briefly, on the subject.

Speaking of Petroleum affairs, a Pittsburgh exchange says:

"Advices from Pit Hole Creek state that the rods have been withdrawn from wells numbers one and nineteen, and each are flowing six hundred barrels. These wells are on the United States property. The well on the ground of the Pit Hole Company is flowing two hundred and fifty barrels. The Everett Company has opened a well of one hundred barrels on the Veil farm."

The exports of Specie from New York for the week ending August 19 were:

Total for the week	$345,963
Previously reported	19,008,390
Total since January, 1865	$19,354,353

The following is the traffic statement of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending August 18th, 1865:

Passengers	$35,730.07
Freight and Live Stock	26,354.89
Mails and sundries	2,780.11
Total	$63,869.07
Corresponding week 1864	51,457.06
Increase	$12,411.56

—A freight car, loaded with Wool, has just arrived at Boston from Chicago. It has a "compromise" truck, adapted to the different gauges of roads. The *Post* is informed that even Republicans are in favor of that kind of compromise.

7-30 U. S. NOTES,

JULY SERIES.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

We will fill orders from dealers for the present series of 7-30 Notes, for a short time, on the terms [illegible]

As the opportunity for subscribing has past, we can no longer receive the five per cent. two-year Notes at [illegible] and interest in payment of orders.

[illegible] A. ELLIS, President.

EDW. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 24—12 a. m.

SALES AT FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

Market dull but steady.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for Aug. 24, 1865, received by P. C. Schermerhorn & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 54 Clark street.

[illegible]

Market—1st Board strong; 2d Board weak.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 24.

The following summary shows the movement in produce and provisions during the past 24 hours, compared with the movement for the same time last year:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE AUGUST 24.

	1865.	1864.
Flour	1,204	2,904
Wheat	14,559	57,950
Corn	185,430	49,880
Oats	66,003	138,857
Rye	6,333	2,934
Barley	2,960	17,180
Seeds	23,260	23,070
Broom Corn	101,610	43,705
Cut Meats	3,765	8,445
Tallow	34,020	67,175
Butter	3,985	[illegible]
Live Hogs	3,094	1,006
Cattle	31,558	39,628
Hides	2,998	3,375
Highwines	[illegible]	7,150
Wool	35,056	[illegible]
Lumber	6,536,000	[illegible]
Shingles	1,295,000	[illegible]
Lath	1,800	[illegible]
Salt brls.	3,051	1,300

SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE AUGUST 24.

[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and in view of more favorable advices from the East, the leading Produce markets were quite active, and a higher range of prices obtained.

There was a firmer feeling in Provisions, and the market for barreled meats was decidedly better, but the advanced views of holders restricted operations. The New York despatch quoted Mess Pork better at $32.75. Here there was a good inquiry, and the market advanced fully $1.00 per brl, with sales of 420 brls at $29.00@29.50@30.00—the inside figure for re-packed. At the close holders were asking $31.00 for favorite brands. Prime Mess Pork was quiet, but $1.00 higher, with sales of 115 brls, in lots, at $24.00@24.50. Rumps sold to the extent of 25 brls at $21.50. Bulk meats were more active and steady, with sales of 50,000 lbs and 50 boxes Shoulders at 14¼c loose, and 15c packed. Sides and Hams may be quoted at 15½c and 19c loose. Lard firm but quiet at 23@24c. There is none offering. Grease quiet and nominally unchanged.

Highwines were quiet but firm, with sales of 95 brls in lots at $2.16@2.17, the outside figures in a retail way.

There was an active demand for Flour, and the market ruled firm at the outside figures of yesterday, and in some instances an advance of 5@10c was obtained. The assortment offering is a very poor one, and at the close to-day there was very little left for sale. Some 2,300 brls changed hands at $10.00 for fair White Winter Extras; $8.50@10.00 for fair to choice Red Winter and $7.50@8.50 for fair to very good Spring Extras—the most of the sales being at $8.00 for good brands.

In view of the more favorable advices from Buffalo, there was an active demand for Wheat, and the market advanced 1¼@3c on No. 1 Spring. Red Winter was in light supply, and 1c better on No. 1. No change on No. 2. Extra Spring scarce and 1c higher. For No. 1 Spring, in particular houses, there is an active demand on account of the country millers, and dealers in Cincinnati and Louisville, and sales are made at an advance of 1@3c on the ruling prices for the same grade elsewhere. The sales foot up 277,000 bushels, at $1.60 for Extra Red; $1.55@1.57 for No. 1 do; $1.50 for No. 2 do; and 90c for Rejected do; $1.56 for Extra Spring; $1.38½@1.40 for No. 1 do (in favorite houses); $1.36@1.38 for do elsewhere; $1.28 for No. 2 do; and 80c for Rejected do—closing with buyers of No. 1 Spring at $1.37¾, and sellers at $1.37½.

There was an active shipping demand for Corn and the market advance 3c per bushel, with sales of 257,000 bu at 73½c for Yellow; 71@72c for No. 1; 68@70c for No. 2; and 63½@64c for Rejected in store; 75@76c for High Mixed afloat here and to arrive; 73c for sample afloat; 70½c for No. 2 afloat—closing firm at 72½c for No. 1 and 70c for No. 2 in store.

Oats were in good shipping demand and 3@3½c better, with sales of 113,000 bu at 37@37c for No. 1; 34@35c for No. 2; and 29@31c for Rejected in store—closing with sellers of No. 1 at 38¾c, and buyers at 38½c.

Rye was in demand and 3@4c higher, with sales at 74@75c for No. 1 and 70@72c for No. 2 in store. A small lot of Rejected changed hands at 50c.

Barley opened a shade easier than at the close of yesterday, but closed steady. The sales aggregate 7,000 bu at 90@95c for No. 2, and 60c for Rejected in store.

Lake Freights were active and steady, with numerous engagements at 8c for Corn, and 8c for Oats to Buffalo, 6c for Corn, and 8½c for Wheat to Port Colborne, and 13½c for Wheat to Oswego.

Groceries were firm and active, but without any change on yesterday's quotations. The following despatch was received at the Merchant's Exchange:

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

Raw Sugar steady. Refined very strong—small stock. Coffee and Teas firm and more active.

Tallow was more active and firmer, with sales of 200 brls city butchers' at 13½c. The stock is light.

Seeds were steady with sales at $3.75@4.35 for Timothy, and $16.00 for Clover. There is no Flax-seed offering, but the demand is good at $1.95@2.00.

Salt was active and firm, with sales at $2.55 for Coarse on dock, and $2.50 for Fine delivered. There is nothing doing in Foreign Salt, which is scarce. We give quotations elsewhere.

Beef Cattle are in liberal supply and good and medium grades are in fair request at yesterday's prices. Low grades are dull and 15@25c lower. Sales were 2,200 at $2.25@7.10.

Hogs are in light receipt and active for good ones, while light and common grades are dull. Really prime Hogs are firmer, but without any quotable advance. Sales, 3,600 head at $10.75@11.65.

The receipts of Lumber were light to-day, which is regarded, by the dealers, as very opportune. The arrivals during the week have been large, and as the docks are full, it would be difficult to effect sales if a large fleet should come in. The market is steady and unchanged. Shingles are in light supply and wanted, at full prices. Lath is worth about $2.37½@2.50, and the supply is light.

The following despatches were read on 'Change to-day:

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.

Receipts—Wheat 40,000 bu, Corn 200,000 bu, Oats 17,000 bu. Wheat in moderate demand, firm, $1.50. Corn 83c. Oats dull, unchanged. Freights—14c Wheat to New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

Flour and Wheat quiet, firm. Corn better, 91c. Oats 1c better, 63@64c. Pork better, $32.75. Lard firm. Whiskey firm, quiet. Gold 143⅞.

LATER.—Flour better, at $8.00@8.40. Wheat firm. Corn better, 94@95c. Oats firm, 61@63c. Pork firm. Whiskey $2.19@2.20.

LATER.

There was a fair attendance at the Board of Trade Evening Exchange, and the market, though not very active, was firm. The sales of Wheat were 60,000 bushels, at $1.38@1.38¼—closing firm at the former figure.

Oats were in fair request and firm at 38c for regular.

There was some feeling in No. 1 Corn, which advanced ½c and closed firm. The sales were 45,000 bushels.

Owing to the action of the New York Stock Board in relation to Gallagher's Exchange, which was reported by telegraph this morning, the latter board held no session and there was in consequence no gold report. Sales were as follows:

SALES AT BOARD OF TRADE EVENING EXCHANGE.

No. 1 Spring Wheat.

5,000 s 10 d	138	10,000 s 10 d	138
5,000 r	138½	10,000 s 10 d	138
5,000 r	138½	25,000 r	138
5,000 s 10 d	138		

No. 1 Oats.

10,000 s a m	38	5,000 r	38½
10,000 s a m	38	5,000 s a m	37½
15,000 r	38		

No. 1 Corn.

15,000 s 10	71½	10,000 s 10	72
10,000 s 10	71½	5,000 s 10	72
5,000 s 10	71½	5,000 r	72

No. 2 Corn.

5,000 s 10 d	69½	10,000 r	70½

Philadelphia Cattle Market—Aug. 23.

The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are larger this week than they have been for some time past, reaching about 2,400 head. The market, in consequence, is very dull, but prices are without any material change. First quality Western and Pennsylvania steers sold at 15@16½c; fair to good at 14@15c, and common at from 12@13c, the gross, according to quality.

Sheep continue dull; 4,000 head arrived and sold at from 6@7c ℔ gross.

Cows are without change; 180 head sold at from $25 to $60 ℔ head, as to quality.

Hogs are in demand at full prices; 3,000 head sold at the different yards at from $16@17 the 100 lbs, as to quality.

New York Butter Market—Aug. 23.

Butter is in fair demand at firmer prices for good grades, and for fine Orange and State, and Western, and for poor to very choice, per ℔. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

[illegible]

American Corn in England.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

The extraordinary decline in the annual importations of corn from America, has been less noticed than it ought to have been. The trade seems almost suspended. In the half-year ending June 30, 1865, the United States furnished 16 per cent. of our whole importation of breadstuffs; in 1864, 29 per cent., and in 1863, only 8. The difference, which has been made up from Russia, is to have been caused by the deficiency of labor in the Western States, and the increasing amount of capital created in present facts, by the ruling prices of breadstuffs [illegible] by American protectionists, which have diminished the prices of many necessary articles. [illegible]

Detroit Markets—August 23.

[illegible]

Montreal Markets—Aug. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 24.

LUMBER—Received, 3,000 m; shipped, 2,000 m. The receipts to-day were light, and as the docks are full, dealers regard the few arrivals to-day as very opportune. Sales were: Cargo schr Whirlwind, from Grand Haven [illegible] ... cargo schr [illegible] Venus from White Lake, 33 [illegible] common rafted, at $19.50.

We quote yard prices as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Thursday Evening, Aug. 24.

BEEF CATTLE—According the Board of Trade report, the receipts and shipments since our last issue, compared with the corresponding period of 1864, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that these receipts and shipments are really those of the day preceding:

	—Receipts.—		—Shipments.—	
	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Same time last week...

The actual receipts to-day have been about 4,400 head and the entered sales 2,300 head, ranging as follows:

[illegible]

The receipts to-day have been of about the same character as those of last week, low grades being the rule, and good beeves the exception. There seems to be considerable inquiry for good Cattle, and the limited number to be obtained were bought up at an early hour of the day. It can hardly be said that prices are really better than yesterday, but there is evidently more desire to operate, and buyers were not higgling about small differences. About 800 of the better grades were taken for the New York and Albany market.

Medium Cattle have been in fair demand, but yesterday's prices have hardly been sustained, though the decline, if any, is slight. The large supply in the yards now waiting purchasers, has imparted a rather independent tone to buyers, and they demand some concessions.

There has been a continued heavy demand for stock Cattle, mostly by Pennsylvania operators, which has aided greatly in working off the receipts of medium stocks.

The lower grades are in heavy supply but dull and 15@25c ℔ 100 lbs lower. Very few operators show any disposition to handle such property.

Our city butchers and speculators have not been inactive, and large numbers have gone into their hands. We quote the market active for good cattle, moderate for medium and dull for poor. Sales were as follows:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

SHERMAN YARDS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

[illegible]

HOGS—From the reports made on 'Change we learn that the receipts and shipments since our last issue, compared with the receipts and shipments of 1864, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that the receipts and shipments are really those of the day preceding:

[illegible]

The actual receipts to-day have been 3,600 head, and the reported sales about the same.

The inquiry to-day has been for heavy hogs, as usual, and for good fat prices have ruled a trifle stiffer than yesterday, though no actual advance has been established. The supply was readily taken, and at the close of the day very few remained unsold.

The most excitement prevailed at the Fort Wayne yards, where prices were run up by active competition to prices which made heavy losses inevitable. We note sales there at $11.50 and $11.65, which cannot possibly be sold at a sufficient advance to save the purchasers from loss. At the Sherman Yards all the business was done by one operator who took all the good grades offered at prices which other buyers refused to pay.

We quote the market active and prices firm. Sales were as follows:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

[illegible]

SHERMAN YARDS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The supply has been moderate, and the limited good grades command good prices, while poor ones sell slow. We quote:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[*All sales of Grain are now made on a basis of storage, in accordance with a resolution passed on 'Change, and are so reported by us, unless otherwise specified.*]

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, 1865.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS—Steady and active. [illegible]

FLOUR—Received, [illegible] brls; shipped, 3,651 brls. [illegible]

WHEAT—Received 14,559 bu; shipped [illegible]

CORN—Received 185,430 bu; shipped [illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

[illegible] ALCOHOL— [illegible] BEANS— [illegible] BEESWAX— [illegible] BUTTER— [illegible] BAGGING— [illegible] CHEESE— [illegible] COAL— [illegible] COFFEE— [illegible] CANDLES— [illegible] CORN MEAL— [illegible] EGGS— [illegible] FRUITS— [illegible] FISH— [illegible] GREASE— [illegible] HIGHWINES— [illegible] HAY— [illegible] HIDES— [illegible] LEATHER— [illegible] OILS— [illegible] POTATOES— [illegible] PROVISIONS— [illegible] SEEDS— [illegible] SALT— [illegible] SUGARS— [illegible] SYRUPS— [illegible] SALERATUS— [illegible] TALLOW— [illegible] TEAS— [illegible] TOBACCO— [illegible] WOOD— [illegible] WOOL— [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Dr. Webster.

[illegible] South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. [illegible]

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Detter, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kennett, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Bower and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago; Dr. Hendershalt, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul Minn.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible] the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city [illegible]

Office No. 179 [illegible]

Dr. C. [illegible]

Good N[illegible]

DIARRHŒA [illegible]

DR. COOK'S [illegible]

LADIES. DR. [illegible] FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Painful or Suppressed Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods. It will also bring on the Menses when checked by Colds and all unnatural Causes.

[illegible] DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE CORDIAL. [illegible]

Price $1.50 per bottle. [illegible] DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 60 [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

Business Cards.

LINCOLN CLARK,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

And Commissioner for the several States,

Fullerton's Block, Dearborn Street.

PROPOSALS [illegible]

Found. [illegible]

[illegible] Wanted—By a [illegible]

[illegible] Wanted by a [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Thursday Evening, Aug. 24.

BEEF CATTLE—According the Board of Trade report, the receipts and shipments since our last issue, compared with the corresponding period of 1864, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that these receipts and shipments are really those of the day previous:

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The receipts to-day have been of about the same character as those of last week, low grades being the rule, and good beeves the exception. There seems to be considerable inquiry for good Cattle, and the limited number to be obtained were readily taken up at an early hour of the day. It can hardly be said that prices are really better than yesterday, but there is evidently more disposition to operate, and buyers were not higgling about small differences. About 400 of the better grades were taken for the New York and Albany market.

Medium Cattle have been in fair demand, but yesterday's prices have hardly been sustained, though the decline, if any, is slight. The large supply in the yards now waiting purchasers, has imparted a rather independent tone to buyers, and they demand some concessions.

There has been a continued heavy demand for stock Cattle, mostly by Pennsylvania operators, which has aided greatly in working off the receipts of medium grades.

The lower grades are in heavy supply but dull and ... Very few operators show any disposition to handle such property.

Our city butchers and operators have not been inactive, and large numbers have gone into their hands. We quote the market as active for good cattle, moderate for medium and dull for poor. Sales were as follows:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY:

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Dr. Webster,

179 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Specialist in the treatment of private diseases in all their various and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his especial study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old cases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all forms. ... Dr. W. is the publisher of a new medical work which should be in the hands of all those contemplating marriage. Sent to all on receipt of ten cents to prepay postage. Please call; a friendly chat will cost you nothing.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Bellis, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kennett, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Sunderland, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul Minn.

Dr. Bigelow,

The only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal diseases and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession both here and abroad, as being the most skilled Specialist here, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unhappy misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B., by his new treatment, is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

Office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe.

Dr. James,

Formerly of New Orleans, where he treated diseases of the genital or sexual organs for fifteen years, and for the past three years in Chicago, is permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn-sts. Dr. James is the only specialist now practicing in the United States in the treatment of diseases of the genital or sexual organs with testimonials ... of professional skill from professors of medical colleges and hospitals, and from the press. These testimonials are not bogus, nor do they come from a foreign country, but in the United States. The parties are still living, and can be referred to at any time. Dr. James, within the last fifteen years, has treated more diseases successfully of a contagious character, than any other physician in the United States. Dr. James is responsible and reliable. Were it not for the delicacy of the subject, Dr. James could refer to numerous persons he has successfully treated.

Dr. James' office, 86 Randolph street, (up-stairs). Consultations confidential. Ten separate rooms. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Dr. C. L. Spencer's

Fragrant Odontaline for the teeth. Is is one of the very best articles for cleansing and preserving the teeth ever offered to the public, and is warranted to contain no acid or any other ingredient in the least injurious to the teeth. A cake of superior tooth paste accompanies each bottle. The Odontaline can be found at wholesale or retail druggists generally.

C. L. SPENCER & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

DEMAS, BARNES & CO., New York, Sole Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Good News at Last.

Let the afflicted read and learn that a perfect and radical cure is warranted and guaranteed to all who are afflicted with weakness, debility, nervous complaints, melancholy thoughts, depression of spirits, loss of energy and muscular power, puny growth, ... [illegible]

For More than Twenty Years

MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest ... [illegible]

DEMAS, BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Spermatorrhea.

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only harmless, True and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK or NATURAL BROWN, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

Won't Use any Other.

The last and best; the right article exactly; every-... it is purely vegetable; restores gray hair in four weeks, or money refunded. It will do it every time, sure pop. Three applications will cure all humors of the scalp. Ask for WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR, and don't take any other. For sale by all Druggists in Chicago.

Marriage and Celibacy.

An Essay of Warning and Instruction to Young Men, just published by the Howard Association, and sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Smolander's Extract of Buchu.

Cures diseases of the Stomach and Urinary Organs, Rheumatism, General Debility, Dropsies, Chronic Gonorrhea, and Cutaneous Diseases. Price One Dollar. D. BARNES & CO., New York. BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass., General Agents.

Medicinal.

DIARRHEA SYRUP

Will cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Summer Complaints, Colic, Cholera Morbus, and all Derangements of the Bowels, either in Children or Adults.

DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHEA SYRUP ... [illegible]

DR. COOK'S MAGIC HAIR OIL.

For the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.

[illegible]

LADIES, READ THIS.

DR. HOOPER'S

FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Painful or Suppressed Menstruation, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods. It will also bring on the Menses when checked by Colds and all unnatural causes.

[illegible]

Business Cards.

LINCOLN CLARK,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

And Commissioner for the several States,

Fullerton's Block, Dearborn Street.

Found.

FOUND—A Wallet ... [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING SOUTH BRANCH NEAR BRIDGEPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, August 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works until ... for the dredging of a channel in the South Branch near Bridgeport, according to specifications on file in this office. Proposals must be directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Dredging South Branch near Bridgeport," and accompanied with a $500 bond with sureties to be approved by the Board. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and no bid will be accepted unless the party offering it gives evidence satisfactory to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING AND PLANKING COUCH PLACE BETWEEN WELLS AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, August 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works until ... for the Grading and Planking Couch Place from Wells street to Franklin street, in Block 35, Original Town of Chicago, according to specifications on file in this office. Said improvement to be paid for from the special assessment levied to defray the cost, when the same shall be collected. Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Planking Couch Place," and accompanied with the usual $500 bond, with sureties to be approved by the Board. Bids must be for doing the whole work for a definite sum. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and none will be accepted unless the party proposing gives evidence satisfactory to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR CURBING, FILLING AND PLANKING CALHOUN PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, August 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works until 11 a. m. SATURDAY, August 26th, for the curbing, filling and planking Calhoun Place, from Dearborn street to State street, according to specifications on file in this office. Said improvement to be paid for from the special assessment levied to defray the cost, when the same shall be collected. Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Planking Calhoun Place," and accompanied with the usual $500 bond, with sureties to be approved by the Board. Bids must be for doing the whole work for a definite sum. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and none will be accepted unless the party proposing gives evidence satisfactory to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR THREE BRICK ENGINE HOUSES WITH SUB-POLICE STATIONS COMBINED.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Aug. 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works until 11 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 31st, for the building of three Brick Fire Engine Houses with Sub-Police Stations combined, to be built and constructed according to the plans and specifications on file in this office. Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Engine House," and accompanied with the usual $500 bond, blanks for which will be furnished by the Board. Proposals must be made separately for the mason work and carpenter work, respectively, of each Fire Engine House and of each Sub-Police Station. The proposals for an Engine House must be separate and distinct from the proposals for the Police Stations combined with it. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids and no bid will be accepted unless the party offering it gives evidence satisfactory to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CAST IRON WATER PIPES WANTED.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Aug. 17th, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works until 11 a. m. MONDAY, Aug. 28th, for the delivery at their dock in Chicago of Three Hundred (300) tons of four and six inch Water Pipes, according to specifications on file in this office. The delivery must commence on or before October 15th, and be finished by November 15th. The pipes will be 12 feet long, and weigh respectively of 4 and 6 inch pipes 250 pounds and 400 pounds. A suitable number of branches, caps, sleeves and tapers will be required for said pipes. Bids should state the prices for which the straight pipe will be delivered, and also the price for the branches, &c. Proposals must be directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes." The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and no bid will be accepted unless the Board have evidence satisfactory to them that the party offering it is competent to do the work within the time stated, and is wholly reliable and responsible.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

Will cure Pain in the Stomach, Cramps or Spasms, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain or Ague in the Face, Painters' Colic, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

Reader, are you suffering pain from any disease above enumerated, or from any other cause—then use DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This medicine is a perfect antidote for ALL PAINS, and is used internally and externally, with never-failing success. Try it.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

FEVER AND AGUE KILLER,

Will cure Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers.

Everybody knows that DR. EASTERLY'S FEVER AND AGUE KILLER is an infallible cure for those distressing complaints. What more can be asked?

Price $1.50 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE,

Will cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Tootache

IN FROM THREE TO TEN MINUTES.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting pains from Corns and toothache when

Dr. Saunders' Three Minute Salve

will give you instant relief. Try it.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

Sent to all parts of the country by mail, on receipt of the price and ten cents to prepay postage on the same.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison st., near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill., and at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., and for sale by all druggists.

Railroads.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI AND NORTHERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD EXTENSION.

On and after the 21st of August, trains of the Racine and Mississippi and Northern Illinois Railroad will run through from

Racine to Fulton

For Freight and Passengers, connecting at Fulton with the Iowa and Nebraska Road for Cedar Rapids, Toledo, Nevada, and all points in Central Iowa. ... [illegible]

JOHN C. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt.

Wool.

HOLLOWELL & COBURN,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 91 Federal Street Boston.

Consignments solicited and liberal cash advances made on Bills Lading and Invoices. REFERENCES IN CHICAGO—Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co., Messrs. Bowen & Brooks, Messrs. Mixer, Norton & Scott, Messrs. J. W. Pottle & Co., Merchants' Saving Loan and Trust Co.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.,

WOOL

Commission Merchants,

245 & 247 South Water street, Chicago.

REFERENCES: J. O. Rutter, President Traders National Bank; E. Nickerson, Vice President First National Bank; Gilbert, Updyke & Co.; Mears, Bates & Co. Revels, EXTRACT TOBACCO for SHEEP WASH, cures Scab, Ticks and Vermin, and improves appearance and growth of Wool.

WOOL!

FENNER CHILDS, Dealers in Western Wools, No. 19 City Wharf, and 3 Commerce street Boston. Exclusively on commission, and having no interest themselves in factories. Cash advances made by special agreement.

Portable Engines.

PORTABLE ENGINES,

8, 10, 12 and 15 horse-power,

For Oil Wells.

Also, Drills, Reamers, Auger Stems, Jars, Sinker Bars, Rope Sockets, Sand Pumps, Walking Beam Irons, Temper Screws, and all the necessary machinery for well sinking, of all the latest improvements.

PORTABLE ENGINES, 15 and 20 horse-power, for portable Saw Mills.

PORTABLE ENGINES, for Mining purposes.

PORTABLE ENGINES for anything required.

PORTABLE ENGINES of all sizes on hand, ready for shipment to any part of the country.

D. B. RICE, Manufacturer,

Cor. Brush and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, Mich.

Proposals.

TO CONTRACTORS IN

TIN AND COPPER WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville,

Until Wednesday, September 6, 1865,

For the Tin Roofing, Copper Gutters and Down Spouts of the East Wing of that Institution, now in process of erection.

ROOFING.

About nine thousand five hundred (9,500) feet best quality of one cross, charcoal roofing tin, put on with standing groove, and to be dressed on the under surface with one coat of good mineral paint.

GUTTERS.

About four hundred and nine (409) feet lineal, of sixteen ... copper, and two feet in width.

DOWN SPOUTS.

About four hundred eighty-five (485) feet, four inches in diameter, and made of twelve ... copper, to be planished in stripes of not over one-fourth inch apart.

The roof will be in readiness for the work not later than the first of November. The work to be subject to the approval of SILAS TERRY, Architect.

Jacksonville, July 25, 1865.

Claim & Pension Agents.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AGENCY

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

A. N. LINSCOTT, Local Agent, P. O. Box 2483, Office Room 37 Reynolds' Block.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission desiring to relieve Soldiers, Sailors and their families from the heavy expenses usually paid for the prosecution of such claims, have established this Agency ... [illegible]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

H. G. AND T. W.

The Old Controversy in New York.

WEED'S REPLY TO GREELEY'S LAST

How Wadsworth was Nominated and Seymour Elected in 1862—Mr. Greeley's War Record and Peace Negotiations—A Card from Thurlow Weed.

[From the New York Times, 23d.]

There is not the slightest color of truth in the *Tribune's* assumption that I "fixed" or attempted to fix the day for holding the Union State Convention. Though differing for more than twenty years with Mr. Greeley, about early conventions, I thought it would be well, this year, to meet early in September, but in a conversation with Mr. Harris, he reminded me that the State Agricultural Fair would use the first week in September, and for that reason only I acquiesced in the suggestion of a later day.

The point Mr. Greeley makes, or seeks to make, is, that our committee was beguiled into a late day for its convention, so that the Democrats might take the field first. If the Democracy had determined to be first in the field, what was to prevent it; or what necessity was there for collusion? But I will not let the matter rest here. I had not spoken a word, nor had I any understanding with any Democrat, on or off their State Committee, or in relation to the approaching election. So that, instead of fixing the day for both conventions, I did not interfere with, and took no part in fixing either.

Mr. Greeley accuses me of "engineering Seymour's election in 1862." I am frequently asked if my quarrel with Mr. Greeley cannot be made up? My answer is "no." But I invariably add that this need not disturb others, or the party, inasmuch as I never bring our differences into public view unless forced to do so by unprovoked and wanton assaults from the *Tribune*. I was cruelly deceived in Mr. Greeley's character. I thought him truthful, patriotic, unselfish. I find him ambitious, selfish and false. I lose respect for him when he thus falsely accuses me of defeating General Wadsworth. If he believed it, as thousands do, who read his calumnies, I could excuse him, as I do those whom he misleads.

Mr. Greeley knows that the father of Gen. Wadsworth was one of my early, constant and most valued personal and political friends. For more than twenty-five years James Wadsworth, one of the great men of his generation, consulted me about all his educational and philanthropic enterprises. It was at my suggestion that he inaugurated district school libraries. His son, James S. Wadsworth, generally accompanied his father, knew the relations that existed, and became himself imbued with our sentiments and sympathies. And when, later in life, he concluded to adopt the Democratic side in politics, I was, as he said, the first person to whom he avowed that purpose. I remonstrated, but failed to change his determination. When, years afterwards, he was unable to endure the encroachments and exactions of slavery, he came to me, deprecating the idea of turning Whig, and urging an organization, irrespective of old parties, opposed to slavery extension.

While acting with the Democratic party Gen. Wadsworth conceived an enduring prejudice against Gov. Seward. This was an honest but most unjust prejudice, as I often but vainly endeavored to satisfy him. With me, however, close personal and social relations were preserved by Gen. Wadsworth, through all the political changes; and when the Republican party had organized, and was in the ascendancy, after the usual consultation with prominent friends, I informed Mr. Wadsworth, through his then confidential personal and political friend, Col. D. H. Abell, that we intended to nominate him for Governor. The information was acceptable, and we proceeded to the choice of delegates, with this purpose, until most unexpectedly a letter appeared from Mr. Wadsworth declining the nomination.

Subsequently, when a Senator in Congress was to be chosen, several prominent Republicans of Democratic antecedents, organized separately to control this question. Mr. Wadsworth acted with these gentlemen. But the Republican members of the Legislature, responding to a sentiment clearly indicated among the people, sent Hon. Preston King to the Senate. That organization, unfortunately, was perpetuated, and, with the *Tribune* as its organ, exasperating and perverting the popular mind, obtained sway in our State Conventions. In the meantime, Gen. Wadsworth, whose heart and hand had espoused the Union cause, adopted the Chase-Sumner-Greeley Abolition doctrine, and, as its representative, was presented as a candidate for Governor. The time and circumstances were inauspicious. I saw the danger and endeavored to avert it by urging the nomination of Gen. Dix for Governor. But Messrs. Greeley, Opdyke, &c., &c., were masters of the situation, and Gen. Wadsworth was nominated. That done, I instantly and earnestly took steps to secure the nomination of a candidate for Lieutenant Governor that would strengthen and save the ticket. I suggested James M. Cook, E. W. Leavenworth, or R. M. Blatchford, so that, while a Democratic Abolitionist was the candidate for Governor, a Conservative Whig would be placed on the ticket for Lieutenant-Governor. But the Greeley sentiment was as rampant as restless. It demanded the nomination of another radical for Lieutenant-Governor; and the late Curtis Noyes came to me to say that if I would ask the New York delegation to go for Mr. Tremaine, he could be nominated by acclamation! I replied that "that acclaim will be the knell of your ticket. The party, strong as it is, cannot stand the nomination of two radical Abolitionists. If Mr. Tremaine is sensible he will decline in favor of an old Whig." But I remonstrated in vain. Mr. Tremaine, who, after the rebellion broke out, had made a pro-slavery speech in a Democratic State Convention, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

The infatuation did not end there. An inexorable State Committee was appointed. That committee established itself in New York, away from the archives of the party, rejected the wise counsel of Gov. Morgan, dispensed with the services of Mr. Terwilliger, its invaluable secretary, and excluded me from its meetings.

Toward the close of the canvass, after squandering fabulous sums of money, and floundering about in the dark, the committee invoked the aid of Mr. Terwilliger, while I found it necessary, along with Messrs. Wakeman and Kelly, to replenish its empty treasury.

At this moment of doubt and danger the committee conceived the idea of bringing Gen. Wadsworth to New York to make a speech. I remonstrated, urging that the city of New York, of all places, was the last for an Abolition demonstration. But I remonstrated in vain. Gen. Wadsworth was sent for and came. I remonstrated with him personally, pointing out the danger—telling him, indeed, that he was periling his election. I am not likely to forget his reply: "You are croaking. My majority may be less than that of last year, but it will be larger than Morgan's."

Gen. Wadsworth made his Abolition speech inside of Cooper Institute, while Greeley, Stanton, &c., &c., made their Abolition speeches outside. I was "there to see" groups of Union electors walk away annoyed and discouraged. Directly, the Democrats, taking advantage of this blunder, constrained their candidate for Governor to make a comparatively loyal speech, in Brooklyn. I say constrained, because Gov. Seymour's affinities with Vallandigham and other Copperheads, shows that his proclivities were in the other Direction. But he made a tolerably good Union speech, and it told in the election, to his advantage.

The Union party of the State, out of New York and Brooklyn, did its whole duty. Gen. Wadsworth was defeated by large-increased Democratic majorities in New York and Brooklyn. The official canvass demonstrates this fact. Mr. Greeley knows it, and he knows also that my friends—the regularly organized, working Republicans—were faithful to a man.

While, therefore, it is true that Gen. Wadsworth's election was recklessly thrown away; while, in fact, he was "slaughtered," neither my own garments or those of my friends, are stained. The sacrifice was effected in the way I have stated. But in actual responsibility my assailant was Gen. Wadsworth's slayer. For with Mr. Greeley, as with Cardinal Woolsey, "ambition" mars all. Here is the simple solution of the whole question. As things then stood, Gov. Morgan ought to have been renominated. But Mr. Greeley aspired to the United States Senate. Gov. Morgan, a Whig, and a resident of the city, was in his way. Hence he demanded the nomination of a Western man of Democratic antecedents for Governor, that the field for Senator would be open to him. He did not, of course, expect that Gen. Wadsworth would be beaten, for it was not supposed that 90,000 majority could be used up in a year. But Radicalism was very blind, reckless and profligate; and a political inheritance, the work of long years of toil and experience, was dissipated in a single year!

SOME PREGNANT QUESTIONS.

And now what sort of POLITICAL RECORD has my assailant made for himself? How long is it since he attended a dinner in honor of Fernando Wood, complimenting that known and notorious abettor and sympathiser in secession and rebellion, as a distinguished friend of peace? How long is it since he was about the House of Representatives conspiring with "Copperhead" members of Congress? How long has he been in correspondence with the family of Jefferson Davis? How long after the renomination of President Lincoln, did he sign and send circulars to distinguished men asking whether it was not best to bring a third candidate into the field? What was the nature of his correspondence with Vallandigham?

HOW THE TRIBUNE ENCOURAGED SECESSION.

While the Southern States were threatening secession, and while they were preparing for rebellion, Mr. Greeley not only justified, but *invited* and *stimulated* them to action. Here is the evidence from the *Tribune*, in his own language:

[From the New York Tribune, Nov. 26, 1860.]

If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them to remain by force would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based.

[From the New York Tribune, Dec. 19, 1860.]

If it (the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Union in 1861.

[From the New York Tribune, Feb. 23, 1861.]

* * * Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.

[From the New York Tribune, 1861.]

If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace.

[From the New York Tribune of same date.]

I reiterate every word of this, as I have often reiterated it, with regard to the Pacific States and Territories.

I do insist that a people possessing within themselves the elements of an independent nation ... [illegible]

And now, when the rebellion has been crushed, at a sacrifice of half a million of Northern lives, and four thousand millions of Northern treasure, Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate Government, ... encouraged and justified secession.

MR. GREELEY ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Early in the war, Mr. Greeley, in a spirit of conceit and arrogance peculiarly his own, assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and issued his order, "On to Richmond," as authoritatively as Richard the III. exclaimed "To horse," or as Wellington said, "Up guards and at 'em." And such was the power of a popular, widely circulating journal, the Government was actually forced prematurely into the disastrous "Bull Run" battle. When it was over most disgracefully, Greeley saw the mischief he had done, and appalled and haunted by spectres of dead and dying soldiers, he confessed, in a letter to Mr. Lincoln, and in the *Tribune*, that he had done a great wrong. It was said by those around him that for several days his remorse was agonizing. But it soon subsided, and he resumed the habit of insolent dictation to the army, to the President, and to Congress.

Subsequently, at a dark hour, and after a disastrous result of a general battle, Mr. Greeley became morbid again, and proclaimed to the world in his *Tribune*, that "if, after sixty or ninety days more hard fighting," we were unable to conquer the enemy, it would become the duty of the government to make the best attainable peace." This craven cream-faced display of the "white feather" in a leading Northern journal inspirited the rebel government and army. If, as they were told, they could only "fight on for sixty or ninety days," they were sure of their independence.

HIS MUDDLED NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

During the entire last year of the war Mr. Greeley embarrassed the government, demoralised the army and bewildered the people, with perpetual croakings and muddled negotiations for "Peace"—"Peace" upon the best attainable terms—"Peace" upon any terms. While Sherman was preparing for his great and triumphant campaign; while the army and navy were demonstrating upon North Carolina; while Grant was "fighting it out on this line," Mr. Greeley, bamboozled by "Colorado Jewett," persisted in drawing the Government into negotiations for "Peace" with the Confederate miscreants in Canada who were hatching conspiracies for arson, piracy, bank robberies and assassinations. In his letter to Mr. Lincoln Mr. Greeley implores him to remember that "our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country longs for peace." And then, after slavery had cost us half a million of lives and three millions of treasure, Mr. Greeley, in the same letter, proposes that we should offer $400,000,000 to slavery, for peace.

When in the sequel it appeared that Sanders & Co. had no authority to act or speak for the Confederate Government, Mr. Greeley endeavored to cover his mortifying retreat by abusing the President. Saunders says that Mr. Greeley told him that though Mr. Lincoln had acted the blackguard, there were gentlemen in the States.

But the Canada conspirators were not willing to "give it up so." Feeling that Mr. Greeley had been shabbily treated by the President, Mr. C. C. Clay drew up a call for a public meeting to sustain Mr. Greeley, which was sent to this city for signature. I have seen this original call in the hand-writing of Mr. Clay. The meeting, however, failed, as nobody would sign the call. But Mr. Greeley, discreditably as his mission terminated, is compensated by the regard and sympathy of Sanders, Clay and Thompson, who, while negotiating with Mr. Greeley for "Peace," occupied the intervals in conspiracies to rob and murder at St. Albans, burn the city of New York, and assassinate the President and Secretary of State, the Confederate Government having appropriated and placed in their hands a large fund for this mode of warfare!

GREELEY REINFORCED BY "OLD BLAIR."

And finally, after Mr. Greeley, as "Peace" Ambassador, had played himself out, he reappears, playing second to "old Blair," who is found in "everybody's mess and in nobody's watch." By Mr. Blair's importunity, the government was again drawn into abortive negotiations for peace. This officious interference occasioned further embarrassment and demoralization in our army, where delusive hopes of peace were raised only to be disappointed.

Had Mr. Greeley or Mr. Blair, separately or "jintly," by intimidation or sophistry, succeeded in drawing the government into a premature and inglorious peace, all the fruits of the war would have ripened for the enemy, while its shame would have fallen upon ourselves. We should have left Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Richmond unconquered; deprived Grant, Sherman, Terry, Sheridan, Porter, and their compatriots, of the laurels so justly due; robbed our gallant soldiers and sailors of the victories which reward their years of hard service; exposed ourselves to perpetual aggression at home, and to scorn and contempt abroad. These were the humiliations Messrs. Greeley and Blair endeavored to inflict, in the name and form of peace, upon our country, just as the day of triumph, after a long night of disaster, was dawning! Not only were we called upon, after nearly four years of war, exhausting our treasure, and bleaching and fertilizing rebellious soil with the blood and bones of our sons, to submit to a shameful peace, but Mr. Greeley, who had vociferously demanded the Emancipation Proclamation, proposed to offer slavery $400,000,000 of bonds for a dishonorable peace! Thanks to a patriotic and inflexible President, and an invincible army, their officious and pernicious dreams and schemes were thwarted, and an honorable peace was achieved by the crushing out of the rebel government and armies.

In conclusion, though I might fill a page of the *Times* in exhibiting Mr. Greeley's absurdities—letting "slip the dogs of war" to-day, pulling and whining for "peace" to-morrow, denouncing "Copperheads" in the *Tribune* while corresponding and cuddling with them personally, professing to support Mr. Lincoln, while intriguing to get up a convention at Cleveland to nominate a third candidate—in conclusion, I repeat, I content myself with showing the utter falsehood of his two accusations, viz.: that I "fixed" the time for holding both State Conventions, and that I "engineered Gov. Seymour's election in 1862."

THURLOW WEED.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

A Man's House and Barn Burned near Peoria.

[From the Peoria Transcript, Aug. 23.]

It will be remembered that in a former issue of our paper we published an advertisement offering a reward for the capture and conviction of the parties who shot at D. E. Morris, a citizen living on Maple Ridge, in Timber township, in this county. Mr. S. has been threatened several times. Two anonymous letters have been sent to him through the post office, telling him to leave the country, and that he had stayed here a long time. The family since the shooting have kept constant watch over their house and barn until night before last, when Mrs. Morris being sick, and the night turning out to be dark and windy, they concluded to retire to bed and endeavor to get some rest. Mr. Morris and brother went to the barn to sleep, thinking if an attack was made they could easier repel it. Both dropped asleep. Mr. M. was awakened about midnight by the flames from the hay around him. Severely burnt he jumped up, called to his brother, and kicking open the loft door jumped to the ground, injuring himself. His brother followed, and they ran into the barn and secured a team of mules that were there. As they lead them out of the door Mr. Morris looked toward the house and discovered that it was also in flames. The two men ran to a well near the corner of the house, and where the flames were the hottest, and let down the rope into the well, hoping to be able to put out the fire. The bucket fell with a splash to the bottom. An examination showed that the rope had been cut in several places. All attempts to save the house proved fruitless, and they went in after Mrs. Morris, who was confined to her bed and under the doctor's care. She and the five children were rescued with some difficulty, the little one being left behind and only saved at the last. Some six tons of hay were also destroyed, together with a hundred and fifty dollars in money, and all the farming utensils, plows, harrows, &c.

The fiendishness of an attempt like this, that could deliberately set fire to a house containing a sick woman and five small children; that could burn up and destroy a man's whole fortune, for a difference in political opinion, is unparalleled in the North, and only fit for the State of South Carolina in secession times. We fervently hope that the authors of this cowardly and damnable act may be speedily ferreted out and brought to condign punishment. They should be made examples of and shown that the guerilla style of neighborhood isn't the thing for Peoria county.

A Singular Suicide.

[From the Phila. North American, 19th.]

A man, who had been observed abstractedly strolling about Independence Square, yesterday noon, was seen to fall, as though seized with paralysis, and then to struggle, as if in a convulsion or in mortal agony. A crowd assembled almost in a moment, and a surgeon was at once sent for. Before he arrived, however, the man was dead.

On the body was found a pocket-book, containing a letter and a small amount of money. In the breast pocket of his coat was found a small French ground glass bottle, very thick, still containing a minute quantity of corrosive sublimate. It is presumed that with the contents of this bottle the unfortunate man ended his existence.

The letter is as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, August, 1865.

"*To whom it may concern:*

"There is no one to blame for this act but myself. Have my body sent to Robert Thompson, Federal street, below Tenth. He knows who I am. A kiss for my sister. Telegraph to Mr. George Peterman, machinist, Lancaster Locomotive Works, to come down, by my request.

"George, kiss mother and the girls for me for kindness shown me while I was sick, when I needed it. George, when this comes out in print, send it down to Mrs. Nancy Groome, at Huntsville, Ala. To my wife and mother. Also, them two pictures in frames alike, that are at Lizzie's.

"If any minister is at my grave, I want it to be a Universalist, and no other. STARR.

"P. S.—When a man is in trouble, and sickness overbalances him, ... no sign of improvement, ... to be under ground. JOHN T. STARR.

"P. S.—I hope and pray the Almighty God may forgive me for this. S."

The deceased proved to be a man named Starr. He was formerly an engineer on the Reading Railroad. He was rather fast in his habits, and left his employment to go to Panama. He obtained a situation on the Panama Railroad, where he remained for some time. He then came back to the States, went South, and located in Huntsville, Ala. There he married, and there his family still live. He came North a short time ago, but why he killed himself is not known.

A Young Lady Fascinated by an Actor—She Attempts an Elopement and Fails.

[From the Troy Press, 19th.]

A decidedly "rich" case was developed and investigated by officer Prime, of the second precinct, last evening. The principal parties engaged were a leading member of Meech's company, a married man, having a wife in Buffalo, and a handsome young lady of "sweet sixteen," or thereabout, the daughter of a wealthy farmer residing in Erie county, near Rochester, but who was temporarily stopping with relatives here. She visited the theatre and witnessed the "Seven Sisters." One of the actors pleased her amazingly. He was such a good-looking, clever young man. She soon made his acquaintance. They admired each other; she called at his hotel—the American House—and they played the leading characters in the drama of "Love's Stratagem," if not in the "School for Scandal." The susceptible knight of the sock and buskin had a wife and family living ... courtship, if such conduct could be called by that name. They were frequently seen in company with each other, and finally the affair reached the ears of the foolish young lady's aunt and cousin, with whom she was residing in the lower part of the city. They were horrified at her conduct—remonstrated with her, threatened to telegraph to her parents, etc., but all to no purpose. She seemed determined to become one of the "Seven Sisters of Satan," and no entreaty could move her from it. The company closed at the Opera House last evening, and the friends of the lady ascertained that she was to accompany the actor to Buffalo. They were to leave on the midnight train last night. The "happy man" had engaged an apartment in a sleeping car for the trip, and his willing victim was to meet him at the American House a few minutes before twelve o'clock. This was the programme. The friends of the lady placed the matter in the care of Officer Prime, with instructions to arrest her if she attempted to accompany her seducer. The officer found her in one of the parlors of the hotel awaiting the actor's arrival. He talked with her, and under threats and promises induced her to go home. He accompanied her to her friend's house and returned to the hotel. The actor was anxious to see her. He was watched by the officer. He would visit one parlor and then another, but the prize was gone. He left on the train and the young lady is to go to Rochester.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Warehouses on South Street Burned—Loss $600,000—Firemen Injured by Falling Walls.

[From the New York Times, 23d.]

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, a disastrous conflagration, involving loss of property valued at upwards of $600,000, occurred in South, Water and Catharine streets. The fire originated in Messrs. T. Baxter and R. McVoy's ship joiner's shop, on the second floor of No. 204 South street. The loft being filled with combustible materials, the flames flashed through the second story as though they had been in a powder magazine, and the workmen barely escaped with their lives. So speedily did the fire leap through the building, that when the firemen reached the scene within ten minutes of the first alarm, the upper stories were enveloped, and the windows of Messrs. S. Adams & F. West's rigging loft, on the fourth floor, were belching forth dense volumes of black smoke, which indicated that the fire had reached the tarred shipping furniture and become uncontrollable so far as the building at No. 204 South street was concerned. The firemen, therefore, made no effort to save this place, but beat their energies to the saving of adjoining property. This was no holiday task; for by half-past one o'clock the fire had entered Vandyke's Hotel, in Catharine street, and the intense heat had sprung and burst an iron shutter on the rear of Mr. J. J. Hicks' bonded warehouse, at No. 401 Water street, thus giving admission to the fire there. In this building, also, the flames spread with great rapidity, and soon baffled the fire machinery that had been brought to bear.

The losses by this conflagration are very heavy. In Mr. J. J. Hicks' bonded warehouse, at No. 401 Water street, Messrs. John Caswell & Co., Carey & Co., and W. H. Fogg & Co., had on storage about 11,000 half-chests of tea, and Messrs. Sturges, Bennett & Co. about 3,000 bags of coffee, and in the basement was a consignment of crockery, all of which valuable merchandise was either consumed or rendered worthless before the firemen gained the mastery at about four o'clock. The building, which is owned by Mr. Hicks, is damaged to the extent of about $6,000, and is understood to be fully insured. A stock of goods on storage in the bonded warehouse at No. 405 Water street, was very seriously damaged by water; but we have heard no estimate of the loss. Many of the tenants on the west side of Water street, apprehensive of danger, moved their goods, and suffered loss from breakage and theft.

During the progress of the fire an end wall of the building at No. 204 South street, fell on the roof of No. 206, where several firemen were at work, and two of their number were severely wounded. Jeremiah D. Calaghan, formerly of Hose Company No. 56, was taken from under the ruins. He is very seriously bruised and otherwise injured.

Extraordinary History of a Slave Girl.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 23.]

A robbery was committed on Monday night at a place called the "Chicago House," on Woodbridge street, kept by a woman named Mrs. Foley, connected with which is an extraordinary and at the same time sickening tale. One of the principal actors in the robbery is a young girl, apparently not more than eighteen or nineteen years of age, who calls herself Jennie Johnson. She came to this city on the first of August, and about a week ago was employed by Mrs. Foley as chambermaid. After her arrest, which was made yesterday morning, she told a story of her life to the officers. She was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, a slave, but had not the admission been made, and excepting, perhaps, a noticeable "plantation manner" of speaking, no one would suppose for a moment but that the purest Caucasian blood flows in her veins. Her skin is as white and clear as a lady's after a most unexceptionable toilet, and she has as pretty a pair of bright gray eyes as ever twinkled. Her father, James Johnson, she said owned a plantation a few miles from Raleigh, well stocked with slaves. Her mother, one of the number, was an octoroon, and acted as assistant housekeeper. Jennie, being young and sprightly, was kept out of the field, and was a bell-girl. She thus grew up until she was fifteen years of age, and about that time her grandfather, and father of Mr. Johnson, became apparently attached to her, and demanded most of her time. What his purpose was may be divined from her statement, that through fear of being sent to the whipping-post, she was compelled to submit to an outrage too revolting to mention. Subsequently her own father and uncle repeated those inhuman atrocities, and a child was born. The child grew up, and at the time when the Federal troops invested that portion of the country, was about three years of age.

Among the soldiers in that vicinity was a Michigan regiment, but which particular one the girl is not aware. Some of the boys became acquainted with Jennie and her brothers and sisters, and when the regiment left, induced them to leave also. They were taken to Washington, where one of her brothers died; the other joined a colored regiment. While seeking for employment, the condition of the girls was made known to the Freedmen's Aid Commission, who sent Jennie to Cleveland, where she obtained employment. She here made the acquaintance of a girl named Fannie Wood, of Black, who from subsequent transactions it may be seen was an accomplished thief. Jennie was made a tool of this girl, who taught her how to steal, always looking out that arrangements had been made by which she could not be caught. A theft was committed at the Weddell House, and the girls were forced to fly. They went to Canada and found their way to London, where more thieving was indulged in. Leaving there they came to Windsor, and finally to Detroit.

On Monday night, while some of the boarders were out, a most daring plan was concocted to rob the house, which proved successful. About twelve o'clock these girls went into the rooms of the other inmates, who were asleep, and actually stole every article of clothing they possessed, even to the under-clothes lying on the bed. Dresses, shoes and stockings were accumulated in a large bundle and safely taken from the house. Fannie and Jennie then went into Mrs. Foley's room, and knowing that she had a considerable sum of money, as well as fine clothes, they went cautiously to work. After taking the sum of $380, which was tied up in a parcel and left in a dress pocket at the head of the owner's bed, Fannie, who first discovered the money, put it in her pocket, and then compelled Jennie to hold a quilt between her and the bed to shade the light, while she proceeded to select from Mrs. F.'s wardrobe. Having done this to her satisfaction they left the house, and were met outside by a couple of young men, who assisted them to carry the bundle to the Michigan Central depot. Jennie demanded a share of the money, which the other would not give up, whereupon Jennie resorted to an ingenious dodge to secure it. She plied her obstinate friend with liquor, until she became stupid, and finally sank into a sound slumber. Jennie then relieved her of the greenbacks, and took French leave. Having rolled them up in her "waterfall," she fancied herself safe, and wandered along the dock in search of a boat to take her to Windsor. She was espied by a boy belonging to the house which was robbed. The lad caught her and called lustily for the police. One of the scoundrels who had assisted in the robbery attempted her rescue, but the boy could not be baffled, and finally got her to No. 1 station house, and delivered her over to Sergeant Fales. The bundle of clothes, consisting of every variety which make up a female wardrobe, valued in all at about $400, was subsequently found.

Popular Fallacies Concerning the Dead Sea.

[London Cor. Boston Post.]

A somewhat interesting letter by a Reverend gentleman, who is about to publish a work on the Holy Land for the Christian Knowledge Society, appeared in the early part of this week in the columns of the daily papers on the subject of the Dead Sea. The Reverend gentleman, who has for a long time resided on the shores of this famous lake, with a view to the study of the natural history of its environs and of the land generally, briefly dissipates some of the most erroneous but best established illusions and traditions respecting this maligned spot. Hitherto it has been supposed, and even decided in school books, that the margin of the great salt sea was fatal to animal and vegetable life. This is the "direst foolish fond tradition" which this new authority hastens to dispel. So far from being fatal, 118 specimens of birds either swim through or fly over its waters. The birds which fall plumb down dead—as Coleridge's albatross, killed by the mephitic vapors of the gloomy pool—are a mere myth. More than forty specimens of mammalia revel on its banks, in its canebrakes and jungle. Indigo, maize, and barley grow on some of its approaches to within a few feet of the margin. Hence it must be considered rather a Paradise than an Aceldama. The Reverend writer indeed suggests that, on account of its salt and sulphur springs, it should be adopted as a sanatorium. Fancy the Dead Sea as a new Baden, and a company established to make it a place of fashionable resort. Things more unlikely have happened ere this; and save that bathing is more or less impracticable, because one's feet will rise above one's head in swimming on these dense waters, there appear no practical difficulties in the way of such a scheme.

The Virginia Gold Mines.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Republic.]

Gold mining is now being revived in Fluvanna and Buckingham on a large scale. Mr. Grant is working twenty-five hands in Fluvanna county, using five rockers and obtaining an average of from fifty to sixty pennyweights of fine gold a day. Messrs. Apperson, Staples & Co. are employing machinery at the Buckingham mines, and will require at least twenty hands; and Messrs. Hughes & Co. are at work at the Waller mine, in Goochland county, with a large force. Beside these, many small parties are working, washing surface gold, and obtaining handsome returns. I learn that the copper mines in Buckingham county are to be reopened in a few days by a Northern party, who intend to drive a tunnel into the main vein near the base of the hill. It will be recollected that this mine was in successful operation before the war, and many tons of ore had been shipped to Baltimore for smelting, where it sold readily for eighty dollars a ton.

Social Bookkeeping—Usefulness of Statistics—Dissatisfaction.

Our City Census, Mortality List, &c.

It is a common practice among business men to take stock at certain stated intervals for the purpose of ascertaining their standing in a manner which is partially independent of the books, and furnishes a check on the accuracy of the accounts kept. The knowledge of his true position and resources is considered an indispensable element of his ability to transact business. It is this knowledge which gives him confidence in his operations, as it enables him to see how far he may extend his sphere of action in any given case, and what provision is needed to meet contingencies as they arrive.

What is true of the individual is equally true of the community—the nation. More so, as being applicable to a much wider range of changes, and even more valuable, as the movements of the social mass affect the life and health of the community, where the former is only pecuniary in its extent. This truth is now universally recognized. It is noteworthy, too, that the increased value placed on accuracy in the one has been kept pace with in regard to the other. Where a few years ago the rude day-book sufficed to keep the trader's account, the finished system of book-keeping is now used; the simple has given place to the complex. So with the keeping of social statistics. The bare numbering of the people for the purpose of ascertaining how many men could be placed in the field, has given place to a regular plan of classification, which are embraced every variety of incident affecting the social mass, and averages have been established showing not only the liability to death at certain ages, but the percentage of deaths from given diseases, or in definite localities, the average of accidents by lake or rail, and even the number of letters per thousand which never reach their intended destination through being misdirected, or carelessness in affixing the stamp. Upon the law of averages thus established we have built up a magnificent system of insurance on life, against death in general, or in a particular way, on houses at sea, and in this and older countries of Europe the system has been applied even to the range of moral accountability, by the effecting of insurance, at so much per cent., against bad debts of customers, dishonesty of employes, or failure to honor the confidence reposed in becoming surety for another.

It is obvious that the science of statistics is applicable to a very great diversity of uses. The differences in the rate of mortality or sickness at different ages in the same location, or among the same class in different localities, are of scarcely estimable value in pointing out evils whose remedy will secure the health of the community and lengthen life. An efficient comparison of those conditions may also be looked forward to as enabling us to eliminate the effective causes of many of the more marked diseases incident to humanity. It is manifest, however, that these investigations are useless if conducted loosely; to be of value they must be competent in their range both of class, place and time, accurate in numerical statement, and discriminating in the classification of dubious conditions.

In the West we are much behind the rest of the world in this respect. We have but just entered into business as it were, and are yet in the grand rush of getting things to rights so as to make an attractive display. As said some one a while ago, "we are rather engaged in making history than in the work of recording it." "Tis a grand effort, one worthy of our noblest powers, yet it would be much more useful to succeeding generations were the results of those efforts in every case recorded. We want to see exactly how much has been made here, and how much lost there, not only in a financial view but physically, sanitarily, morally. At present we only make approximate guesses for our own guidance in the immediate future, and the ground work of those guesses becoming very indistinct to our successors, they are left at sea in the attempt to form them. The merchant who should continue to do business for a long series of years without once posting his books or ascertaining other than roughly "how he stands," would not be more foolish than the people who form a community which is to all intents and purposes an unclassified, unknown mass, its numbers undetermined, and its tendencies unnoted. This is our condition. Even where we have made arrangements for tabulating, we do it so loosely that we feel under the necessity of making large grains of allowance for inaccuracies, as in the addition of fifteen per cent to the taken census of Chicago last year. This course leaves us in a glorious state of uncertainty; it is little more reliable than the rule facetiously given for finding the distance of the sun from our earth—"guess at one-quarter, and multiply that into four."

We have positively no statistics—worth calling by that name. Our record of deaths is unreliable, because practically no one is forced to make a return, and physicians and undertakers do so at their own convenience. Our marriage records are no better, as they do not include ages, and duplications; we have no birth registry at all, and if we had, all would be rendered useless from lack of a properly taken census. We ought to be able to determine for each month, the number of births, the number of deaths from any given cause and at every age, the number of marriages and births, as compared with each other, and with each one hundred of our population. This at least, and much more, would be desirable, could it be attained. We ought to be able to give as accurate a view of the changes in our social condition as of our commercial progress; and there is ample room for improvement in the latter respect.

The radical disadvantages of our slothfulness in this respect have been hinted at above; the external evil of the uncertainty is sufficiently shown in the quibbling raised since the publication of the official figures of the city census taken during the present month. It is claimed that these figures are too small, that they show little or no increase in the population during the past year, when every one knows that the city has filled up very rapidly during that time; that they belittle Chicago, &c. We cannot, of course, vouch for the accuracy of those figures, but believe them to be as nearly correct as is possible under the circumstances. The fault is in the length of time taken in obtaining them. The fault lies in this, that we have overrated ourselves before, making illiberal additions to counted numbers, or guessing largely for the purpose of magnifying an office. It is very easy to make a mistake where self-flattery dictates the terms. But this very dissatisfaction at the result shows one thing conclusively—the methods employed are not to be relied on. We want some mode of doing this business which shall be open to no dispute, susceptible of so well grounded doubt. Such a method of taking the census is employed in Europe. There the whole country is divided and divided up so that every locality is visited in the space of one hour, usually from seven to eight o'clock in the evening, when every one is at home, with few exceptions; the people being notified of it beforehand, are of course ready to answer questions, and in most cases have the blanks filled out in readiness for the officer, giving the names, sex, age, occupation, &c., of every member of the family and of every other person found under that roof at the time selected.

There is no possibility of mistake in this plan prepared for thoroughly beforehand, and carried out by an adequate number of officers, all previously instructed in their duties. This course of procedure obviates all the uncertainty arising from the moving of persons in the interior between the beginning and end of the canvass, the birth of some and decease of others; it gives results which may be relied on.

We recommend this plan or a modification of it to the notice of our authorities. The Board of Supervisors in each county should possess wisdom enough to know what is really needed in their own county, and provide therefor, paying all the necessary expenses incurred by having efficient ones. State action is required to make this imperative, but not to dictate the numbers to be employed or the compensation therefor.

The State of Illinois is about old enough now to be able to commence a proper system of statistics. Chicago at least ought to be able to show to her people and the world what she is doing. Let us have a proper plan of municipal book-keeping, by looking at which we can at any time tell whether business is done on profit or loss, and tell the item of increase or decrement so that we may be able to take measures to develop or check as needed. Let us know for once how many people live in the city, without cavil, and in the future that time forward keep track of the changes in the condition of those people.

Sea-side Fashions in Europe.

[Paris Correspondence N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

At the sea side and watering places, the afternoon toilettes of the ultra-fashionable ladies are composed of materials and decorated in a style that a few years back would have been considered as only suitable for full dress occasions. Flounces and rotondes of the most costly lace which the looms of the celebrated manufacturer, *Vaulard, 8 rue de Choiseul*, can produce, are displayed on the public promenades. But this is a show of luxury which is not in good taste for the hour of the day. Point de Bruxelles, Chantilly lace and flounce insertions may be accepted for ball dress toilette even during the summer season, but for walking habiliments, Zax lace and the *dentelle de Cluny* are more appropriate. The mania for gandy dressing is on the increase, and bright red, blue or yellow Eastern fabrics, worked with gold or silver stripes, are much in vogue for the wrappings called burnous; others are made of a brilliant Smyrna silk decorated with rich cords and tassels. For robes, besides the Chambery gauze, there is another style of silk gauze which is a novelty, and therefore, of course much worn; it is embroidered with flowers and brocaded in gold. We hope that our fair countrywomen will eschew the conspicuous peculiarities that indicate the *lionne* or *fast* lady of the present day and by a natural and right instinct avoid the imitation of a style of costume which is, after all, not original, but only a copy of the fantastic and conspicuous trappings worn by the unfortunate heroines of the demi monde.

I can recommend as specimens of good taste and unobtrusive richness the toilettes, lingeries, bonnets, caps and jewelry that are fashioned in the well known establishment of Messrs. Saran & Co., No. 10 *Rue de la Paix*. The travelling dresses composed at this fashionable shop are not only useful but also very ornamental. Alpaca, mohairs, *poil de chevre*, *chali* and grenadine cloth are the materials preferred for mountain excursions—for even French women must imitate their *voisines* on the other side of the channel and brave some Alpine dangers. The front breadth of these has a robing of cross-cut silk down each side of it, and this silk is edged with either a gimp beading or a narrow silk braid. The edge of the skirt is likewise plain in front, but the rest is cut in wide scollops and bordered with the same material as the front breadth; a rosette of the silk decoration is placed above the scollops; a paletot of the same material as the dress, and with the same decoration around the edges of the skirt, sleeves, pockets, and forming the epaulettes, compose the costume. The colors of these materials are gay, with various shades, lilac and purple; the braidings and buttons are of a contrasting color. Shoes with large buckles and high heels are more worn than the bottine during the hot weather; a pretty foot is certainly very coquettishly cased when the shoe is well cut; the buckle should be large, and composed of mother-of-pearl, steel, jet, gold or silver, according to the richness of the costume. Only silk stockings may be worn with a full-dress shoe, or else the finest possible thread imitating lace; a cotton stocking is not admissible.

Our Iron-Clads at Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 23.]

Commodore Thomas Turner, assisted by Lieutenant Commanders McCauley and Irvin, have been assigned to duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for the purpose of laying up our iron-clads in the channel back of League Island. The iron-clads will, when placed in line, reach the distance of one mile and a half. The following iron-clads are now at this station awaiting the necessary repairs previous to being stowed away: New Ironsides, Tonawanda, Lehigh, Passaic, Atlanta, Monadnock, Nantucket, Canonicus, Catskill, Saucus, Nahant, Sangamon. The Nausett and others will soon be here, so that before the cold weather sets in they will all be laid up. The new screw frigate Neshamony is ready for launching, and only waits for her machinery. The Chattanooga is fitting out rapidly. There are thirty-eight war vessels, not including the iron-clads, twelve in number, lying at anchor off the Navy Yard, making a magnificent fleet of naval vessels lying in a space of a little over two miles. The Dale sloop-of-war has been converted into an ordnance vessel.

A Novel Duel.

[From Galignani.]

A quarrel took place about some trifle between Sir Edward K—, an English gentleman, very well known in Paris, and another sportsman, not less famous, the Baron R—. The seconds had in vain endeavored to reconcile them, and it was necessary to have recourse to arms; but, as both the principals were first-rate shots and swordsmen, it was agreed that they should fight with—cigars. Two cigars, similar in every external respect, but one of them prepared in such a manner that it should explode and prove mortal to the smoker, were placed on a table. The combatants drew lots for the first choice. Sir Edward followed the lots. He, however, immediately got up, and was surrounded by the seconds; while his adversary offered him his hand. "Gentlemen" then said one of the seconds, "you have both of you shown the greatest courage, since you were both of you ignorant of the effects of the explosion. M. R— (the other second) and I agreed only to put a little gun cotton in one of the cigars, and now let us to dinner. May such be the end of every duel." The meeting is said to have taken place on the Belgian frontier.

—SECRET HISTORY OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—When the Reciprocity Treaty was obtained, some nine years ago, two American gentlemen were, it seems, employed by the Canadian Government as confidential or lobby agents to secure its passage, by "diffusing correct information" in influential quarters at Washington.

This information was rather costly, as was indicated by some money votes at that time, concerning which no very definite information could be given by the Ministry of the day; but the larger part of the cost of "diffusing" was not voted till 1864, when the demand for it by the confidential agents became urgent. But though the balance for services rendered in 1855 was voted more than a year ago, it turns out that it has not been paid yet; and the reason, it seems, is that certain persons, some of whom are well-known public men in Canada, are pretending to have a claim on it. One of the agents in question has issued a pamphlet, in which he says that of the sum of $40,000 voted in 1858, in part payment, "nearly every dollar was divided among Canadian bloodsuckers, who stood around him (Mr. Andrews), like so many vultures around a carcass, to strip him." It is added "Of this money the Hon. A. T. Galt, then, as he is now, a Cabinet Minister, received $10,000."

Mr. Galt has since explained, through the Montreal *Herald*, that he became personally liable for money raised to pay those agents, and the money retained was to repay said loan.—*Montreal Witness*.

ITEMS.

—Jeff. Davis, it is said, is opposed to the (Fortress) Monroe doctrine.

—Under the head of Religious Flunkeyism, an exchange has the following:

"A new church has just been built in Carmel, Putnam county, New York, by Mr. Daniel Drew, of New York City, at a cost of $30,000, and presented to the society. The name of the church is elegantly engraved on a marble slab on the front of the edifice, and reads thus: 'The Daniel Drew Methodist Episcopal Church.' This is a new idea, and shows the spirit of the age."

—Concerning the three balls of the pawnbrokers, it is said that the real origin of the custom is as follows:

"It was copied from the arms of the old Italian bankers, who were Lombards, and were the first persons to open loan shops for the relief of temporary pecuniary distress. The greatest of the Lombards was the house of Medici, of Florence, who wore pills on their coat of arms in allusion to the professional origin from whence they derived the name of Medici. Their agents and descendants placed the device over their doors, and it was gradually adopted by others in the same business, until it now has become symbolical of that profession which is always ready to relieve distress for a consideration."

—The Montreal *Witness* says that it was the common schools of the free States which really conquered the rebellion and preserved the Union. It was also the common schools of Scotland which made her prosperous and influential out of all proportion to her size and population; and maintains that to grant State aid to sects to teach antagonistic principles will only produce anarchy and revolution in this country (Canada) sooner or later.

—Six young negro men from the island of Hayti have entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Gambier, Ohio, with a view to prepare themselves for missionary work among their countrymen.

—Capt. Nye, of the whale ship Abigail, is said to have expressed his scorn and fearlessness of the pirates at the time of his capture, saying to Wordell, of the Shenandoah: "You have not ruined me yet; I have ten thousand dollars at home, and before I left I lent it to the Government to help fight such fellows as you."

—The Springfield *Journal* says:

"The family of Mr. Andrew Miller, living fifteen miles north of Galesburg, consisting of Mr. Miller, his wife and child, were struck by lightning last Tuesday morning, before they had risen from their bed. The current struck Mr. Miller in his left shoulder and passed down his body to his hip. He is very severely injured, and if he recovers will probably be crippled for life. His wife and child were severely shocked, but not seriously injured."

—The *Christian Observer*, one of the Presbyterian organs in Richmond, condemns a new juvenile singing book issued by the American Tract Society of New York, because it contains a song entitled the "Land of the Free," which commences as follows:

"My country, my country, I cherish thee still,
Though many the ills that defile thee;
I'll weep o'er thy woes, I'll pray for thy weal,
And never, no, never revile thee."

It describes the hymn as a "political song, concealed as it were among the hymns, like a snake coiled up among flowers, which will prevent extensive circulation among the Sabbath Schools of the South." There is little hope of permanent peace and quiet in the South until such sentiments as are here expressed are thoroughly eradicated.

—The last wonderful discovery made is that by a Frenchman, that electricity applied to a certain small apparatus repels rain, and he places that electrical apparatus in his cane, which he holds above his head, when the rain pours off in all directions. The people of the town in which he lives gaze at him, it is said, with a sort of awe as he walks in the midst of rain without being wetted. The days of umbrellas are gone!

—The N. Y. *Times* mentions the following remarkable coincidence:

"Glancing over one of Sabin's admirable reprints of ancient pamphlets, bearing on the history of this country, entitled 'The State Revolution in New England,' and originally dated 1691, we find a fresh illustration of the old proverb, 'There is nothing new under the sun.' The people of New England, determined no longer to endure the oppressions of Governor Sir Edmund Andros, rose in revolution, deposed and imprisoned him. The following sentence, referring to this transaction, has a familiar ring: 'We have also advice, that on Friday last, toward evening, Sir Edward Andros did attempt to make an escape in woman's apparel, passed two guards, and was stopped at the third, being discovered by his shoes, not having changed them.'"

—Such a striking correspondence in an important crisis in the lives of the first tyrant and the last traitor of America!

—The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says white labor is rapidly taking the place of black labor. "Formerly a white drayman or cartman, or hack-driver, was a sight unknown to our streets; now they share those employments with the blacks, and eventually will monopolize them."

—The New York *Herald*, of the 19th, says:

"The Emperor Maximilian seems to appreciate and understand the mechanical powers and genius of his neighbors, the Americans, and has already had shipped to Mexico a set of Hoe's celebrated printing presses, the first that are now ready for the same destination two fire engines, the power of which is to be tested on Tuesday next in this city. We understand that the Emperor Maximilian intends to order steamships to be built in New York, the plans for which have been already transmitted to Mexico."

—A. S. Coon, Provost Marshal Second District Illinois, furnishes the following certified abstract of the number, average, and the total amount of bounties paid (including all bounties except those paid by the United States), in each county in the Second Congressional District of Illinois, under the various calls for volunteers during the late rebellion; and the bounties paid for 100 day men not included in any call:

County.	No. of Bounties.	Average Bounty.	Total am't of bounty.
Winnebago	1,946	$277.80	$540,600
Boone	861	343.07	295,393
McHenry	1,704	246.27	419,660
Lake	1,317	263.77	367,140
Kane	1,595	185.24	287,080
DeKalb	1,454	245.85	357,480
Total of calls	9,070	247.59	$2,247,618
100 day men	957	41.03	39,680
Grand total	10,027	$227.98	$2,287,298

—The exodus of the French rural population from the Eastern Townships—says a Lower Canada journal—not only still continues, "but seems to assume something fearful in its proportions!" The Quebec *Chronicle* chiming in with this doleful remark, some time ago said:

"One hundred persons from Ste. Pie, passed through St. Hyacinthe, *en route* for the State of Connecticut, where they have been engaged to work in the factories. In the course of three days, no less than three hundred adults left St. Hyacinthe to seek their fortune in the neighboring county. Twenty families left Montreal on Monday for the same destination, and as many more the following day. A sort of infatuation seems to have entered the minds of a large class of the people to the effect that, since the termination of hostilities, the United States offers an almost fabulously remunerative field for labor."

—A Catholic curate, at Seville, denounced electric telegraph, railways, and the substitution of steam power to hand labor, as "the devilish devices of Satan to aid Protestants in the perversion of modern society."

—Mr. Joseph Miller, of Forreston, Iowa, informs the McGregor *Times* that he wishes to bet ten dollars that his daughter, Sarah Jane Miller, aged nineteen, can beat any one at binding wheat who dares enter the field with her as a contestant. She weighs only two hundred and five pounds, and carries no extra flesh; being well proportioned.

—The St. Paul *Press* of the 20th instant says:

"Hon. Horace Greeley has positively promised to be present and deliver an address during the Fair, the last week of September. It is well known that Mr. Greeley has intended to pay Minnesota a visit, for some time, but he felt unwilling to leave the *Tribune* while the war was in progress. Two years since he consented to come as now, as the war was nearly finished, and that suspicious event having occurred, he is about to redeem his pledge."

—The Washington *Intelligencer* of the 18th inst. says:

"Mrs. Maria Thornton, widow of the celebrated Dr. Wm. F. Thornton, first United States Commissioner of Patents, died on Wednesday night, in this city, at the advanced age of one hundred years. Mrs. Thornton was the daughter of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, of London, who was executed for forgery in the year 1777. Dr. Thornton was the original architect of the Capitol.

"When the city was burned by the British, in 1814, Dr. Thornton saved the Patent Office from destruction by his tact and presence of mind. He protested to the officer who was charged with that work against such an act of vandalism, and declared that such consequences were opposed in all ages by conquerors who claimed to be civilized. His appeal was successful, and the Patent Office alone escaped the general conflagration of the public edifices.

"Mrs. Thornton preserved her faculties to within a short time of her death. One of the last acts of her life was the presentation of one hundred dollars to the Orphan Asylum. Her marriage was childless, and there is no inheritor of her name and her virtues. It is not believed that she was aware of the fact that she was the daughter of Dr. Dodd, although she had heard ... [illegible]"

—The Jacksonville (Ill.) *Journal* learns that Mr. Long, formerly a well known citizen of Morgan county, who removed to Texas about fourteen years ago, was cruelly murdered by the rebels because he would not forsake the old flag, under which he had served in the war ... [illegible]

—The Philadelphia *North American* mentions, as one of the curiosities of trade, that last week an order was received by one of the worsted factories in that city for a lot of about a thousand dollars' worth of scarf shawls, "nubias," and other articles, from Leicester, England. This is literally sending coals to Newcastle. Leicester is the town in England wholly occupied in zephyr manufacture, just as Lynn, Mass., is given up to the making of boots and shoes; yet they send for a line of "Germantown goods" from Philadelphia, probably to grasp at some new ideas from an inspection of the styles. Formerly these goods were all imported, but now the home-manufactured article has nearly driven foreign productions from the market, and comparatively few of the goods are now received from abroad.

The N. Y. *Times* says:

"The little instrument called the lactometer ought to be adopted by every household, and it is so simple that none need be deceived by their milkman. A small glass tube, with a bulb at one end, and containing a few shot, constitutes the whole affair. The bulb placed in water, sinks, tube uppermost, to the bottom; put pure milk in it and it floats upright. If the "milk" is half water, the bulb will sink to half the length of the tube, and so on. There is no reason why lactometers should not occupy as honorable a place in the kitchen as the measure or the scales. And if some enterprising instrument-maker will make them at a low price—say fifty cents—and make them properly known, he will realize a handsome profit and benefit his fellow-citizens."

Roback's Bitters.

When Nature all her best Tonics combined, She produced ROBACK'S BITTERS for mankind.

Disease destroy life, and ROBACK'S BITTERS destroy disease!

The Stomach is the source of life, and ROBACK'S BITTERS renovate that source!

Health gives joy and pleasure, and ROBACK'S BITTERS give health!

Physical strength adds to mental vigor and general happiness. ROBACK'S BITTERS add to physical strength!

For these reasons there is such a demand for this medicinal beverage; and for these reasons no one should fail to test their virtues.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere—and manufactured by Dr. C. W. ROBACK, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Medicinal.

The Most Important Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century is

DR. MARKS'

Syphilitic Cure!

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY IS A SPEEDY, SAFE, AND RADICAL CURE FOR SYPHILIS IN THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND TERTIARY STAGES.

From time immemorial there has existed in all large cities a contagious Sexual Disease, called Syphilis, which depends upon a special cause, that of a distinct VIRUS, which is capable of transmission by inoculation.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE is the only medicine ever discovered that will CURE SYPHILITIC and VENEREAL DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms, and thoroughly eradicate the SYPHILITIC POISON or VIRUS from the system.

SYPHILIS is characterized by three distinct stages, Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary. The symptoms of each stage are described below, and the prices given per package, so that persons at a distance can order the medicine requisite to cure the stage with which they suffer.

The First or Primary Stage of Syphilis

[illegible]

The Second Stage of Syphilis

[illegible]

The Third or Tertiary Stage of Syphilis

[illegible]

ADVICE TO THE AFFLICTED.

[illegible]

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure.

[illegible]

HAVE YOU SECONDARY SYPHILIS?

[illegible]

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure and Pills,

[illegible]

Have you the Third or Tertiary Stage of Syphilis?

[illegible]

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure and Pills,

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

EINSTEIN,

ROSENFELD

& Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 8 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

We draw at sight, and at sixty days, on LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, and all other principal cities of Europe.

Parties opening current accounts, may deposit and draw at their convenience, the same as with the CITY BANKS, and will be allowed interest on all balances over ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the rate of FOUR per cent per annum. Orders for the purchase or sale of various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, executed on Commission.

Woolens & Fancy Goods.

TO

Merchant Tailors.

HORSWELL, KINSLEY & FRENCH,

27 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW THEIR STOCK OF

FINE WOOLENS

FOR AUTUMN

SELECTED FROM THE MOST

CELEBRATED MAKERS

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Comprising many Novelties

IN

FANCY GOODS

SHOWN BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN THIS COUNTRY

Steamships.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New York for the above ports. The 1st and 15th of each month. ... Agent, 25 Broadway, New York.

Water Wheels.

WATER WHEELS. Manufactured by AMERICAN WATER WHEEL CO. ... [illegible]

LARGE SALE OF Steamboats, Barges and Ship Yard

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., July 1865.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.—Great Sale of Government Horses and Mules.

[illegible]

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF Steamboats, Wharf-Boats, Barges, and other Property.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT CHATTANOOGA.

[illegible]

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND R. R. IRON.

[illegible]

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

[illegible]

Transportation.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OF OHIO will, during the present season, run their line of

First-Class Screw Steamers,

Regularly between Chicago and Ogdensburg, Oswego and Cape Vincent, carrying persons and property with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH!

[illegible]

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

[illegible]

Legal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas David E. Davis did, on the first day of March, A. D. 1861, execute and deliver to the undersigned ... [illegible]

Partnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED have associated together for the practice of Law in the Courts of this State and the United States. OFFICE 93 WASHINGTON STREET. ... [illegible]

Chicago, July 25, 1865.

LARGE SALE OF Steamboats, Wharf-Boats, Barges and other Property.

[illegible]

Coal.

O. W. GOIT & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Coal and Cedar Posts

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Adolph Baumbach, Esq., has returned to Chicago after his summer vacation in the East. He will doubtless soon be ready to resume professional relations with his numerous pupils.

IMPORTANT.—It is reported that orders have been issued for the muster out of the United States service, at Nashville, of thirty more regiments, mainly from the State of Illinois.

EXPECTED.—The 128th regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry is expected to arrive here from New Orleans on Saturday. This regiment was originally raised by Col. J. Richmond, in Rock Island, Vermillion and adjacent counties.

PROMOTED.—The late commanding officer of the gallant 113th Illinois infantry, Colonel George B. Hoge, has been promoted by the Secretary of War to a brevet Brigadier General, for "gallant and meritorious services during the war."

PRESENTATION.—J. H. Field, Esq., "Local" of the *Journal*, was yesterday presented with an elegant gold watch by a few of his numerous friends in token of their respect. The watch was manufactured by Giles, Bro. & Co., and is worthy of any of the old world establishments for excellence of movement and nicety of finish. Long may he wear it!

CELERITY.—Two cars arrived here yesterday from Boston, via the Boston, Worcester and Western, New York Central, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern railroads, which had only occupied four and three quarters working days in the journey. They are known as "Red Cars." We understand that a company is forming to develop fast time and cheap rates to and from the East.

AN APPOINTMENT.—Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, has appointed J. H. Dunham, Esq., of this city, to the office of Examiner of National Banks of the State of Illinois. Mr. Dunham is one of our oldest bankers, and most reliable financial men; he is in every way qualified to the responsible position to which he has been appointed.

FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION.—Gen. O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Aid Bureau, is announced as coming to Chicago. An effort is being made to induce him to speak here on Sabbath evening next in behalf of the Commission. The subject is one whose most intense interest is but now developing, and the well known talents and connection of the General with the work enable him to present it in its most attractive light.

FOR EUROPE.—We notice the following Chicago people as cabin passengers in the U. S. mail steamship Germania, which sailed for Europe on Saturday last: Mrs. W. B. Howard, Miss Sallie Lizzie Duffield, Dr. J. M. Woodworth, Dr. E. O. F. Roler, Masters Wm. and Henry Byford, Henry Meyer, Michael Petrus, Julius Leppold, and John Nicolai; all of Chicago. Americans are largely patronizing the European continent this season, and Chicago is not behindhand in sending representatives.

ARREST OF ALLEGED BURGLARS.—The Armory police, on Wednesday night, made a raid upon several disreputable houses on Wells and Clark streets, which resulted in the capture of a dozen or more rough characters; among them were James Watson, George Wallace and Richard Pinkerton, who are believed to be burglars. They were required by Justice Milliken, before whom they were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning, to furnish bail in the sum of $1,000 each for a further hearing next Wednesday.

DEDICATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The following gentlemen have been appointed to represent Detroit at the opening of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce: Messrs. R. N. Rice, G. V. N. Lothrop, Duncan Stewart, Alexander Lewis, K. C. Barker, G. W. Bissell, N. W. Brooks, M. W. Field, Emory Wendell, M. S. Mills, John Hosmer, J. D. Standish, H. J. Buckley, H. W. Newberry, George N. Brady, E. R. Mathews, John Evans, A. G. Lindsey, S. H. Anderson, T. J. Hayward.

REDUCTION OF THE FORCE.—The Mustering Department at this post consisted until recently of two captains and six able-bodied and energetic clerks. Now this impressive force has been reduced to three clerks, under command of Capt. Hall, and they manage easily to get through all the business remaining for them to do. They profess to be quite satisfied with their new quarters at Camp Douglas, and have brought them to a highly creditable state of neatness and comfort.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—The force of the Paymaster's Department, at this post, has recently been very considerably reduced by the transfer of Maj. Gratiot and Maj. Klein to New Orleans. The only active officers of this branch of the service now here are Col. Reece, Chief of the Post Department, and Majors Walker and Gifford. Major Wetherill is here, but is settling up his account and is relieved from active service on account of a severe wound received by a railroad accident, and from which he is now suffering.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—Annie Ames, the keeper of a lewd house on Fourth avenue, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday forenoon, and was required to furnish bail in the sum of $500 for trial at the next term of the Recorder's Court. A dress maker named Mrs. L. A. Spencer made charges against Mrs. Ames, of obtaining goods under false pretences, alleging that she sent a woman to her house after certain articles, valued at $25, the property of a Mrs. Peck, which were delivered to the woman. The charge, however, was not sustained in evidence, and Miss Ames was dismissed on that account.

DISPOSITION OF THE HIGHWAYMEN.—Edward O'Connor, Henry Snell and John O'Burns, the three men mentioned in the TRIBUNE of yesterday as the parties arrested for knocking down and robbing Albert Middleton, on Tuesday evening last, were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Justices Milliken and Sturtevant. Snell was discharged, as there was no evidence produced to hold him. O'Connor was committed for trial at the Recorder's Court in default of $3,000 bail, and O'Burns was held in a similar sum for further examination next Thursday.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A serious accident happened yesterday morning to the Express passenger train coming west on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which may yet prove fatal to one, and resulted in severe though not dangerous injuries to several persons on board. The train due at Chicago at noon, had reached a point about three miles west of Princeton, and 115 miles from Chicago, when one of the wheels of the locomotive burst, and instantly the locomotive, the baggage car and three passenger coaches, were thrown from the track and fell over the embankment. The fireman—A. C. White—was the only one dangerously injured; it is expected he will recover.

A NUISANCE.—An Israelite named Joseph Greenbrat was arraigned before Justice Sturtevant at the Police Court, yesterday afternoon, for keeping about the premises, No. 149 Chicago avenue, a large quantity of ... meats and fish, from which a most intolerable stench arises, much to the injury of the public health. Residents of the neighborhood, to the number of a ... appeared in the court and testified that the stinks ... from Greenbrat's establishment was so terrible ... that they were compelled to close their windows and doors and burn coffee, etc., as fumigatives. The Justice fined the defendant $10 and costs, and advised him to remove his rotten goods to some other neighborhood.

BOARD OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS.—At a meeting of the Board held at the Petroleum Miner's Exchange yesterday, T. B. Bryan, Esq., Chairman, and W. W. Stewart, Secretary, the Constitution and By-Laws as reported, were adopted by the Board. An election for permanent officers of the Board was then had, and on the first regular ballot the following gentlemen were elected:

S. H. Kerfoot, President.
G. R. Clark, Vice President.
Executive Committee—S. H. Kerfoot, ex-officio, G. R. Clark, ex-officio, Isaac R. Diller, A. J. Galloway, G. A. Springer.
Arbitration Committee—J. H. Rees, N. P. Iglehart, A. C. Stedman, F. Prussing, G. R. Stockweather.

Which last named Committee was also declared to be the "Committee on Membership."

The thanks of the Board were then voted to the Chairman for his courtesy during the various preliminary meetings.

The Board then adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee through their Secretary.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.—A rude specimen of female humanity, who gave her name as Ann Mangan, was brought before the Police Court yesterday forenoon, charged with having robbed a returned soldier named Erastus Cotting of $281 and a watch valued at $75. From the testimony of the soldier Cotting, it would seem that on Wednesday afternoon as he was returning from the city to Camp Douglas in an intoxicated condition, he met the defendant Mangan near the Home of the Friendless, on Wabash avenue. She accosted him familiarly, and requested him to accompany her home. He walked along with her a few blocks, and she in the meantime adroitly relieved him of his wallet and watch, and then ran away. He followed her as fast as his condition would permit, and saw her enter the Home of the Friendless. He next sought for an officer, and found policeman Buckley about 9 o'clock in the evening, to whom he stated the particulars of the robbery. The officer immediately proceeded to the Home and found Mangan in bed. He asked her for the money and watch she had stolen, and she produced the watch and $225 of the greenbacks. She also informed him that she had given $40 to one and $15 to another of her companions. Upon going to the individuals indicated the officer recovered the amounts.

In default of $300 bail the woman Mangan was committed to the county jail to await trial at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD.—Supervisor ... furnishes the following very interesting statistics of the Fourteenth Ward, so gathered from the census recently taken:

Nationality.	Families.	Souls.
German	1,476	7,380
Irish	216	1,076
Scandinavian	[illegible]	394
Bohemian	16	80
Dutch	[illegible]	27
French	[illegible]	37
English	94	320
American	231	800

Total population ... 9,316

The following are the numbers of each sex between the several specified ages:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 10 years	1,913	1,835	3,748
Over 10 not over 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,436
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	5,109	4,807	9,316

The Ward has one public and two private schools, and the following factories: 1 children's wagon; 1 rope factory; 1 soap factory; 7 breweries; 2 distilleries; 1 chair factory; 1 sash and door factory; 1 brick yards; 3 tanneries; 1 soap factory; 1 boot and shoe, and 3 sour factories.

Wholesale Dry Goods Houses in Chicago—A Letter from Assessor Page.

As a matter of simple justice, we take pleasure in making the following correction. It will be seen that while P. Palmer had the largest *retail store* in the West, and also, a carpet department, and Bowen & Co. a large *Crockery* department, that John V. Farwell & Co., to be an *exclusive Dry Goods Jobbing house*, must pay on the largest sales of any house in the city, made at wholesale.

MR. PAGE'S LETTER.

Chicago Tribune:

... corrections of our books having been questioned, from the statements of city papers, as to the ... of several of our leading Dry Goods Jobbers ... the figures to any one in reference ...

	Sales.	Tax.
Farwell, Field & Co. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farwell & Co., from ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potter Palmer & Field, Palmer & Leiter, from May 1 to ...	$3,000	$3,464.00

... Assessor 5th District.

METHODIST CAMP MEETING

Dedication Services—Sermons by Revs. S. A. W. Jewett, J. L. Harris and J. O. Cramb—Religious Exercises in the Grove.

The devotional exercises in the various tents about the camp grounds began at an early hour yesterday morning. On every hand singing and prayer were heard, which continued until the commencement of the formal dedication exercises, at 10½ o'clock. The weather was all that could be wished for. The sun shone brightly, and a gentle breeze barely rustled the leaves of the trees which so beautifully shaded the ground. Improvements continue to be made in the appearance of the grounds. Several of the tents are particularly noticeable for neatness, taste and comfort. Among these we may mention that of Mr. Meacham, of Brickton, a neat, white cottage, corner of Simpson avenue and the inner avenue; Rev. Dr. Tiffany's, corner of Thompson circle and the inner circle; and Rev. Dr. Kidder's, the second on the left of the preachers' stand, in the inner circle.

Of the following are among the clergy present: Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Rev. Chas. Fowler, Rev. Chas. Schelling, Rev. Henry Whipple, Rev. J. Wardle, Rev. R. M. Borting, Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D. D., Rev. S. F. Denning, Rev. L. Clifford, Rev. J. O. Cramb, Rev. J. L. Harris, Rev. S. A. W. Jewett, Rev. H. Crews, Rev. M. Reddall, Rev. J. A. Couch, Rev. Arthur Cleveland, Rev. D. P. Kidder, D. D., Rev. G. Haight, Rev. Thomas Cochran, Rev. Philo Judson, Rev. James Curtis.

At the appointed hour the clergy present ascended on the preachers' platform.

The dedicatory exercises were commenced by singing two verses of the hymn beginning:

"Oh for a thousand tongues to sing," &c.,

during which those present on the grounds assembled in the seats in front of the preachers' stand.

The President of the Camp Meeting, Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., then requested the audience to observe the usual rules of the church in the exercises, when he read the usual invocation to the people. Rev. S. A. W. Jewett next read the 903d hymn, commencing

"Not heaven's wide range of hallowed space," &c.,

which was sung to "Old Hundred."

Rev. Mr. Jewett then led in prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, in which he was joined by the assembled worshippers.

The first lesson from the Scriptures was read by Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D. D., from 2 Chron., vi, 18.

The second lesson was read by Rev. H. Crews, from Heb., x, 19-25.

Rev. Mr. Jewett then read the 907th hymn, beginning—

"O, God, through countless worlds of light."

When the singing was concluded, Rev. Mr. Jewett announced his text, Num. xxiv, 5, 6:

"How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel! As the valleys are they spread forth, as the trees of lignaloes which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beside the waters."

The speaker referred to the history of Balaam and his struggles between duty and inclination when commanded by the king to curse the children of Israel. The words of the text, which were drawn from Balaam when his enchantments failed, were applied to the Church of God, which, with all its ordinances and institutions, is of divine origin, and is blessed with God's providential government and guidance. The means to be used in the work of the Church are left in human hands, with the command to use them wisely and energetically. We may often feel doubtful at to what appears to us to be the slow progress of Christianity; but when we look back for a thousand years, we see numberless instances of the divine interposition to aid the work of Christ's Church. Circumstances which would otherwise have produced failure or embarrassment, have been balanced by other circumstances which insured the triumph of the Christian faith. When the darkest hours have come God has interposed His hand to push away the clouds which darkened the horizon. God governs in history, and beneath all things to aid in the evangelization of the world. Man has power given him to modify the operations of natural law. The lightning plays hide-and-seek among the clouds; but man has modified the operations of natural law so far as to make the lightning the bearer of our messages. It is not unscientific or illogical to believe in such a Divine Providence as the Bible teaches, which cares for and governs all things.

God's blessing is needed to make efficient the means which He has placed in our hands for the accomplishment of His own purpose. The husbandman cannot gather his harvest without the blessing of God; but this blessing alone will not accomplish the work; the husbandman's labor must be applied to it to insure its success. We are thus led to inquire into the harmony of any proposed agency with what we know of God's laws and His spiritual economy.

The speaker then referred to the institution of camp meetings, stating that the first camp meeting was held in 1799, in Kentucky, on the occasion of a great revival, when the little church where it was held became too small to accommodate the crowds of worshippers and inquirers, and they adjourned to an adjoining forest. From this date camp meetings became a recognized Methodist "institution," and thousands of earnest Christians can now trace their first religious impressions to some camp meeting. The whole of the series of meetings in the Methodist Church compel men to think of the salvation of their souls, and lead them earnestly to labor for that end. The objections raised against camp meetings will apply as well to all the series of protracted meetings. We cannot expect to bring all men to our standard and to think as we do. The great matter to us is, that we shall be in earnest and deeply engaged in the work of God. None will doubt that the essential agency in the conversion of men, must be the Spirit of God; without that, our efforts are vain. Let us place ourselves in the right relations to God, and we shall meet with success in the work for which we have assembled here.

The 122d Psalm was then read by Rev. R. M. Hatfield and the congregation antiphonally.

Messrs. Foster, Hoag, Clough and Meacham, representing the Camp Meeting Committee, then presented the grove for dedication. The dedication sentences were read by Rev. Dr. Tiffany, in accordance with the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who offered the consecrating prayer.

The services were then concluded by the singing of the Doxology by the congregation and a benediction by Rev. Chas. Schelling.

In the afternoon the Camp Meeting Committee met and adopted rules for the government of the camp, among which is the following:

There shall be prayer meeting at the stand at 8 o'clock a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 7 p. m.; children's meeting at 1 p. m. All meetings must cease at 10 p. m., and tents be closed and the ground cleared and kept quiet after that hour.

At 2½ p. m. religious exercises were recommenced by Rev. J. L. Harris, who read the 25th hymn—

"Once more before our God,"

which was sung by a somewhat larger audience than attended the morning service.

Rev. Chas. Schelling then led in an invocation to the Throne of Grace, after which was sung the 278th hymn, beginning:

"Jesus, the name high over all."

Dr. Tiffany then read the rules adopted by the Camp Meeting Committee, and earnestly requested their observance, at the same time calling the attention of the audience to the great work for which they had assembled.

Rev. Mr. Harris announced as his text, 1st Corinthians, i, 23, 24:

"But we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling block and unto the Greeks foolishness, but unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God."

Many had doubted the propriety of preaching the doctrine of the Cross when the words of the text were written. The people of that age were highly educated, but they knew not how the favor of the Deity might be gained, and wandered along in darkness until the coming of Christ, when this darkness was dispelled. He wrought miracles to convince them of His Godlike character, yet many refused to believe in Him. Then the Apostles went forth, holding up Christ as Moses held up the serpent in the wilderness. Paul, especially, declared the Gospel to the Gentiles. He was not ashamed thus to preach, for this was "the power of God" which he declared. The Jews demanded yet another sign, though they had seen the miracles of Jesus. The Greeks demanded wisdom of the kind which was taught in their schools; but when the evidences of Christianity were drawn from the lilies of the field and from the gushing rock, they mocked at Christ. These mockers still exist in our midst.

The Gospel is represented as having a power, and the influence of this power was probably foreseen by the Apostles. Many of these men were unlettered and unknown, and the world rose up against them. But the Spirit of God was with them, and great revolutions were effected through their preaching. No attempt has ever been made to revive the false religious systems which prevailed at the coming of Christ. These things should encourage us to persevere in the work of spreading the Gospel.

There is a power in the plain preaching of the Gospel, to lead the sinner to turn to Christ for forgiveness of his sins. We all know that there is this power in the Gospel. Numerous instances of the operation of this power were cited by the speaker to sustain his position, that the Gospel is suited to all classes and conditions of men, and has a sufficient power to reach the hardest of hearts. If we will only believe it, we may see such results at this meeting.

At the conclusion of Mr. Harris' sermon, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock called attention to the appointments announced by Dr. Tiffany, and to the agencies necessary to be used to accomplish the purpose for which they had assembled. Among these was personal influence upon friends and acquaintances. To make this influence effective, we must have the Spirit of God among us. We must believe that God is willing to give His spirit to those who ask it in prayer. If we pray to Him, He will reach hearts that we cannot reach. We must follow the promptings of the Spirit in our own hearts to do the work God has given us to do. Our hearts must be more than usually interested in the work before us. The Spirit of Christ must entirely harmonise with us if we would succeed. We must be in earnest.

The congregation then sang the hymn beginning,

"Oh, for a glance of heavenly day,
To take this stubborn heart away."

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock afterward led in prayer, when the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Tiffany.

After the conclusion of the afternoon exercises, prayer meetings were held in several of the larger tents, continuing until the evening exercises began.

In the evening, after the usual opening services, a sermon was preached by Rev. J. O. Cramb, from Acts xxvi, 28: "Then Agrippa said unto Paul, almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." His subject was the Character of Paul—his greatness and condescension—and the Mighty Energy of Gospel Truth, as displayed in shaking the confidence of the monarch in his own religion, and in strengthening the heart of Paul. He dwelt at length upon the secret of the power that shook the heart of King Agrippa, which was not so much the words of Paul as the power of Gospel Truth.

The exercises to-day will be as laid down in the rules published above. The sermons will be as follows: At 10:30 a. m., by Rev. D. W. Skelton; at 2:30 p. m., by Rev. Charles Schelling; at 7 p. m., by Rev. C. H. Fowler.

Trains leave the Northwestern Depot for the Camp ground at 8 a. m., 2 p. m. and 5 p. m. Returning, leave the Camp ground at 8:45 a. m., 1:35 p. m., 5:30 p. m., and 7:45 p. m.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Cases Commenced Yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Van H. Higgins.*—A suit in assumpsit, in which damages were laid at $4,000, was commenced by Henry Hall against Charles H. Atkins and John T. Burgess, partners doing business under the firm name of Atkins & Burgess. Plaintiff complains in a plea of trespass on the case, on promises that on the 5th of last month the defendants received of him $2,300 as payment for two 12-horse portable engines, which they agreed to build and complete five days from the time, according to the pattern of a similar description of engine built by another firm, and that, despite their written agreement, they have failed and neglected to keep their contract.

The *præcipe* for summons in a suit in assumpsit was filed by Seth P. Warner against Calvin D'Wolf, of this city. Damages were laid at $400.

William Divine, William Divine, Jr., and John G. Divine, partners under the firm name of William Divine & Sons, commenced a suit in a plea of trespass on the case on promises, against William Kirk, to recover damages laid at $600, upon a promissory note for $372, dated January 18, 1865, and payable four months after date at the Western Loan and Trust Bank.

Josiah G. Drew confessed judgment in favor of William W. Pierce upon a promissory note drawn August 9th, 1865, for $2,500, and payable ten days after date.

A suit was commenced by Samuel McKay against Peter Boyce and others to recover upon a debt of $300 and damages laid at a similar amount. The *præcipe* only was filed.

A similar suit was commenced by John Thompson against Mary T. Andrews and William A. Greene, in which debt is laid at $140 and damages also $140. With the exception of the *præcipe* no papers were filed.

A. B. Rock commenced a suit in assumpsit in which damages are laid at $1,000 against Robert Elliott and James D. Graves, partners doing business under the firm name of Elliott & Graves. Beyond the *præcipe* no papers were filed.

The *præcipe* commencing a suit in assumpsit was filed by Edward and Max. Goodkind, partners, against Peter Keller, to recover damages laid at $800.

Lucius H. Rindge against J. C. Richards. This was also a suit in assumpsit in which the *præcipe* for summons only was filed. Complainants laid their damages at $800.

A bill was filed by Simon Eichenstein and wife against Adam Amberg, to set aside a bill of sale or chattel mortgage and to restrain defendant from selling the east half of the south half of lot fifteen, block two, Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, and also to restrain him from making incumbrances upon the premises, under a deed claimed to have been given for consideration, including money. The defendant claims that he gave $2,300 as consideration.

CIRCUIT COURT.—A suit in replevin was commenced by Ada Stockton against Cornelius Ryan to recover possession of a quantity of valuable household furniture, alleged to be wrongfully detained by the defendant.

Nicholas Faber commenced a suit in assumpsit against John Faber, to recover damages laid at $1,000. Excepting the *præcipe* no papers were filed.

A case was commenced by Oliver Lippincott against Charles Richmond, in which damages are laid at $1,000. The declaration of complainant is to the effect that on the 7th of June he possessed 329 hams, which were stored in the cellar of one Charles Duffield, and the receipt for which he deposited in the Fifth National Bank for safe keeping during his absence from the city. He charges that during that absence the defendant, by falsely representing himself to be his agent, obtained possession of the receipt from the officers of the bank, and with it, caused the removal of the hams to his own cellar. On the return of Lippincott to the city he went to Richmond's establishment and obtained from him a receipt for the full number of hams, but, afterwards, he alleges, when Duffield went with this receipt to get the articles, the defendant declined to give him more than four hundred and twenty-one. To recover the balance the suit was brought.

Francis C. Knox, administrator of the estate of Albert Knox deceased, brought a suit in assumpsit against J. P. Moore and Justin E. Loomis to recover damages laid at $500, upon a promissory note drawn in favor of deceased prior to his death by defendants, and dated April, 1866.

Oliver Lippincott commenced a case in which the *præcipe* only was filed, against Charles Richmond and Charles G. Wicker. Damages were laid at $3,000.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The Clerk of this Court will draw jurors for the Grand and Petit Juries, to serve at the ensuing term of the Court this morning at ten o'clock.

COUNTY COURT—*Before Judge Bradwell.*—The Court was engaged in the adjudication of claims against numerous estates, during its session of yesterday.

"MODEL ASSOCIATE HOMES."

The Growth of Chicago and Demand for Dwelling Places—Exorbitant and Limited Accommodations.

How Homes may be Furnished to all for Moderate Prices—Practicability and Advantages of Associate Homes—Their Profit to Builders.

There is every reason to believe that when the census, now being taken, is completed and laid before the country, it will be seen that Chicago has since the date of the last census, increased her wealth and population more rapidly than any other city in the Union; that even in the past four years of civil war, her advancement has been steady, if not rapid, the thousands whom we have sent forth to the sacred struggle for liberty being replaced by as many others, eager to join in the great labor of developing the endless resources of the mighty Northwest, and building up this the great commercial and business centre. We now number at least 175,000 inhabitants, and a more intense spirit of life and activity than is observable in every department of business here is not to be found in any city of the Union, not even in New York. Yet a stroll through our streets will betray to a stranger that we are in a very queer transition state. Marble buildings tower proudly between board shanties, and next door to some of the largest firms in the city, one story shops display their little stock of petty trade. The presence of the river, winding through the heart of the city, has, no doubt, had much to do with spreading, or rather scattering, the business of the city, but, more than this, this effect has been produced by the great rapidity with which Chicago has sprung up from a silent marsh into one of the great marts of the world. The great importance of its situation recognized, capitalists, merchants, adventurers and all other classes, necessary to a large community, flocked here in hundreds, aye in thousands, all eager to settle here and allow their fortunes to grow with the growth of the city. Even unto this day each of the sixty or more trains arriving here daily from all parts of the country, brings its quota of people in search of homes, employment, or the prospects for remunerative investment of capital. Of course, all these people had to be supplied with places of business and temporary homes, and the long streets were lined with houses as rapidly almost as are raised the tents of a regiment encamping, or the huts of a band of miners settling in a favorable "gulch." Labor was scarce and dear in proportion to the demand for it, and time was short because action was a prime necessity. The same eagerness and close occupation has existed in equal measure since. Gradually our principal streets are being adorned with a goodly show of magnificent business houses, and in our public edifices we may justly feel pride, but a vast amount of our heaviest commercial transactions are still carried on in places extremely unsuited therefor, in houses which were at first erected as mere temporary conveniences, and which have never been replaced by others better suited to the advancement of the city, simply because the owners and occupants had no time to replace them. In consequence, the area covered by Chicago is immensely disproportionate to the number of her inhabitants. A few years hence, three times the number of people now living business here will find that they can comfortably get along in exactly the space at present covered by the one and two-story frame shanties that now line portions of Clark and some others of our main streets. Yet in all this rapid development, with surroundings of vast prairies affording space for almost limitless growth, comfortable homes, or even decent places of residence, at moderate prices, are very rare—indeed, so few and far between that we may almost say they do not exist here. The same spirit of haste displayed in the erection of business houses has also had its mischievous effects in the building of dwellings, and the necessity is constantly becoming more and more apparent for the adoption of some new system by which men of moderate incomes may enjoy something like home comfort. Life in Chicago may be classed thus: Life in hotels, in boarding houses, in small houses commanding exorbitant rents, and in large and moderately comfortable residences at very uncomfortable prices and distances from the centres of business. Life in a hotel is very expensive, since, if people live in as much as is keeping up an establishment, with a full retinue of servants should be; in a boarding house is little better in point of economy, while, except in one case out of a hundred, the discomforts are quadrupled. Still there are now, and will be, until a thorough building reform is instituted in Chicago, a large number of people living in hotels and boarding houses, simply because they cannot afford anything like comfortable residences within a reasonable distance of their business. It is all very true that Hyde Park on the south, Brighton on the west, Holstein on the northwest, and Lake View on the north side of the city, all offer fine encouragement for building residences; but we must remember, first, that these eligible sites will be taken up in great measure by wealthy men, who will erect their own palatial mansions there and run up the price of building lots to the limits of the rich; that these places are long distances, and that any at some considerable distance (Lake View five miles and the others six) out, and that the distance, to be traveled by horse cars morning and evening, is no small objection and offset to their advantages in the eyes of men whose time is valuable. They are eligible places for men of elegant leisure, particularly those wealthy enough to be independent of a street railway company, which only runs at hours convenient to itself and has no pity for the night owls of society; but the industrious men of moderate income, who feel that they cannot live within a reasonable distance of the business heart of the city, certainly merit some little consideration, and it is for their benefit that we now speak. At this time, houses within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the Post Office, capable of accommodating a small family in comfort, will rent for $300 to $600 per annum, are readily rented for $700 to $1,000, according to their location and the disposition of their owners. So great is the demand for houses of this kind, that, as scarce ever one is ever for rent, the necessity of advertising them being reduced to the necessity of advertising them to a "to rent" being, in nearly all cases, thereby put on. Rents, at still more fabulous prices. Now persons who receive a salary of from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum, are forced either to boarding houses, to the payment of rents really beyond their ability, or to live in the vile, unhealthy dens, called tenement houses, which have been introduced into the New York system. As the ground at present occupied by squatters' cabins is taken up for commercial purposes, and with the growth of our noble Garden City, the value of each front foot is increased year by year, the division of residences into two classes—homes of the rich and poor, the magnificent and costly mansion, and the tenement house—will be more and more strongly marked. As yet, the conflict is not so distinct, owing to our great area and the facilities thereby offered for cheap homes for the poor, such as the settlements of Kilgubbin, which the "Times" so ridiculed a few days since; but nobody expects these to remain a permanency.

We have said thus much upon this subject in order to impress upon our readers the absolute necessity for introducing now, in good time, some reform or improvement in our system of dwelling-houses, which, while giving all the comforts and even luxury of homes, will put them within the reach of all. And this reform we believe we can offer for the consideration of our capitalists, with confidence that it will achieve these much desired ends, and at the same time, if properly managed, return to them a handsome profit on their investments therein. This is by the erection of Model Associate Homes, buildings capable of accommodating several families and at the same time giving to each all the comforts and seclusion of a private house.

The objects most prominently in view among the middle classes in their selection of homes, are, as great a degree of privacy as possible, plenty of light and thorough ventilation, and a sufficient number of small rooms—they want no spacious halls, huge parlors and broad saloons, but they do want clean and cheerful little rooms, warm in winter and cool in summer, and these they should and can have, at moderate expense, by association, not otherwise. We are aware of the evils of "tenement" houses. Instances occur to our remembrance of such institutions in New York, where as many as twenty families are crowded together under one roof, where filthy walls and stairs, noxious smells, degrading language, injurious and depraving associations, and often epidemic disease and death are too common to be noticeable. But it is a great error to suppose that all houses, inhabited by more than one, or at most two families, are "tenement houses." We have seen the working plans, etc., for the erection of a house capable of accommodating three, six, or even eight families in which each would be as secluded and independent of all the others, as if they occupied entirely separate houses, but were next door neighbors. The house could be built of sufficient width for two families ... central staircase, or for the use of but one family on each floor, as desired, but even in the former case, each family could have a parlor, dining room, two bed rooms, servants' room, bath-room, kitchen, wash room, pantries, closets, dumb waiter to carry coals up from, and ashes, etc., down to the lower floor or cellar, and all this at about one-half or one third of the present cost of a single house containing these advantages. This is by no means a visionary or purely theoretical statement, but has been verified by actual experiment in France, (particularly in Paris), Germany, lately in London, and also in some of the towns and cities of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and any architect possessed of even moderate ability, can, without difficulty, plan such an edifice. Now let us for a moment seek to know what return they will render to the builder and owner, and in our rough calculation put down the maximum of cost and the minimum of income. We cannot at this time, go into a minute statement of builder's details, and of course the value of the land will depend on its location. Say, however, that the three twenty-five feet lots, for the erection of two double houses upon them will cost $7,500. On these, two comfortable three-story buildings, with an entire front of seventy-five feet and a depth of eighty feet, may be erected for, say at the outside, $30,000. These will give all the accommodations we have mentioned to twelve families on each floor in each house, twelve families in all. The suites of rooms on the lower floor will readily rent for $375 each per annum, those on the second floor for $400, and on the third floor for $350, making the total for both houses $3,700, over nine per cent on the original outlay. The rents thus assigned are obviously much lower than would readily be given for such dwellings as we have described, but we have purposely stated them thus low in order to show how profitable is the investment even in its least promising view. There is much more which might be said in favor of this system, but at this time we shall refer to but one more argument—that of the superior cleanliness and healthfulness of the city even in its most crowded parts, by the adoption of the Associate Homes. Sanitary regulations, for the disposition of slops and garbage especially, which are so difficult of enforcement ordinarily, would in these institutions become matters of necessity, and each family, instead of tossing such things into the street, would take care to place them in convenient receptacles, whence at stated times they might be removed by carts employed for the purpose.

We would earnestly call the attention of our citizens, especially capitalists contemplating investment in buildings, to this much needed reform, as one alike beneficial to the general public and profitable to themselves.

TOO MUCH CONFIDENCE.

A Farmer Robbed of $1,200—Remarkable Affection of a Disconsolate Brother.

Another of those examples of criminal sleight of hand, popularly termed "confidence games," and useful only as a check to human pride, by exhibiting to the race the uncommendable foolishness of many of its members, was enacted last night in the Court House square, to the pecuniary detriment of the victim $1,200.

Yesterday morning a respectable middle-aged farmer, named Asa Kerson, of Du Page county, in this State, arrived in the city with about $1,200 in his pocket, to purchase some agricultural implements, &c. About 8 o'clock in the evening, while slowly perambulating the streets, in the ardent but almost despairing hope of meeting a friend or acquaintance to show him the sights, Mr. Kerson came across a fashionably dressed individual, who after a polite self-introduction, convinced the farmer that he was an old though forgotten acquaintance, well posted in Du Page county, farming matters, agricultural statistics, and about everything else with which his elderly acquaintance was interested. Thus, then, with Mr. Kerson, commenced to pass very pleasantly, and the pair were soon in earnest conversation about the "folks" at home, and similarly interesting topics. At length, in passing the Court House, the farmer noticed that his young friend regarded the massive structure with a peculiarly sad and melancholy expression. Compassionately, he inquired the cause, and learnt, after considerable difficulty, that Mr. Gracewell—for such was the exquisite's name—had just remembered that a brother of his was pining within the cruel limits of the building before them. The unhappy brother in question had—so Mr. Gracewell asserted—been arrested, during the afternoon, for protecting a Du Page county lady from the insults of a Chicago rough, and must lie in jail throughout the night, in default of $1,200 bail, until a telegraphic despatch from the State Executive mansion would order his release, and the immediate incarceration of the offending city officials including the police force en masse. Mr. Gracewell would immediately bail him out, but unhappily, the only money he had about him, except sixty or seventy dollars for spending money, was a mortgage for $5,000 upon the farm of a gentleman in the county from which Mr. Kerson hailed, and strongly as fraternal affection pleaded within Mr. G.'s breast, he could not expose to a curious world the pecuniary difficulties of a Du Page county landowner—a neighbor of his father and early friend of his dear departed mother. The farmer appreciated the motives and almost immediately acceded to his young friend's request, to accept the mortgage as security and loan the sorrowing brother the required $1,200 "till to-morrow morning when the banks opened," and Mr. Gracewell could draw the sum from his banker and repay his kind friend. The exchange was soon effected, and the pair crossed over to the North entrance to the Court House—the entrance to the County Jail—at which point the young friend requested his "kind benefactor" to remain at the top of the steps, while he descended to the Sheriff's office and procured his brother's release from his "unmerited incarceration." The benefactor patiently waited, but waited in vain, the brothers came not. Evidently Damon and Pythias like, the one finding he could not attain the release of the other, determined to sacrifice pleasure and spend the night in the "dismal prison cell." So thought Mr. Kerson at first, but a descent to the Sheriff's office, and the discovery that it was wrapped in Stygian blackness convinced him that Mr. Gracewell had not visited that spot, while a close examination revealed the melancholy fact that the fraternal disconsolate had retreated past the exterior of the Court House basement and escaped at the Southern end. Of course the mortgage was a bogus one, and the victim's only hope is that the arrival of the telegraphic despatch from the executive mansion, when the release of the unfortunate prisoner will certainly cause the appearance of his affectionate brother to welcome him—or, perhaps, more correctly, to rejoice over the slaughter of the fatted calf. Mr. Kerson saw the elephant.

AMUSEMENTS.

ORGAN CONCERT.—The fourth of Mr. Morgan's Grand Organ Concerts was given last evening, and was attended by one of the largest and most brilliant audiences which have yet graced the Opera House on occasions of any of these entertainments. Notwithstanding the shameful breach of faith on the part of two local singing societies, who after volunteering their services, rehearsing with the orchestra and getting their names on the bills, refused almost at the last moment to appear, without assigning any reason therefor, the concert went off in the most highly successful manner. In place of the two choruses which these societies were announced to sing, the audience were gratified to find substituted two fine songs by Mr. A. B. Stiles, a singer possessing an excellent bass voice and a fair degree of training, who was on each occasion heartily applauded. Mr. Morgan performed in magnificent style the overtures to "Massaniello" (Auber), and "Midsummer Night's Dream" (Mendelssohn); Beethoven's Chorus and Fugue in C, "Mount of Olives," and several other airs, each of his regular performances eliciting a hearty *encore* from the delighted audience. In all his concerts here, Mr. Morgan has never acquitted himself with greater honor than last evening. He played with a more passionate abandon and fervor than customary with him, and his audience were completely swayed by the powerful magnetism of genius he displayed. In response to *encores* he played selections from "Fra Diavolo," and that beautiful old Scotch air "Auld Lang Syne." The delicacy of touch, astonishing dexterity and power in the management of the pedals and the orchestral effects in the former, and in the latter the infinite tenderness and melody in his management of the stops were absolutely above praise, and beyond conception to any who had not heard him. The orchestra, for their magnificent rendition of the opening overture, deserve high praise. This overture was written by Meyerbeer for the opening of the Crystal Palace, London, and has never before been produced in this country. It was, in some measure, a funeral anthem for the Prince Consort, and in it are pathetic beauties worthy even of Beethoven. We have not space in this connection to review it at any length, and therefore prefer to leave further mention of it for another time, hoping again to hear it before the departure of Messrs. Morgan and Anschutz. Together the organ and orchestra performed Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and a minuette and finale from Haydn's 11th symphony, both grandly effective, and rendered with absolute perfection.

To-night, Mr. Morgan's farewell concert will be given, and we hope to see a magnificent audience on this occasion.

We cannot close without again reverting to the shameful action of the two so-called "musical" societies, the "*Germania*," and "*Fidelio-Gesangverein*." It seems to have been intentionally designed to place Mr. Morgan in a most unfavorable light before the public, but fortunately in its result only illustrated the Arabic proverb that "curses, like chickens, always come home to roost." Possibly they did it with the wight, however, by these means to gain a little notoriety, thinking it a surer mode than relying upon their musical reputation. If so they have certainly succeeded, but the notoriety is not one which we fancy would be coveted everywhere.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Mrs. Cowley's elegant five act comedy entitled "The Belle's Stratagem," was admirably produced here last evening. The leading character of *Letitia Hardy* (Mrs. Barry), *Doricourt* (Mr. Aiken), *Hardy* (Mr. Barry), *Flutter* (Mr. McManus), and *Sir George Touchwood* (Mr. Wood) were all sustained with remarkable grace and vigor. The piece is in itself full of life and action, and when performed as it was last night is one of the most heartily amusing of the class of genteel old comedies to which it belongs. High credit is, by the way, due to the stage management of the Museum for the character of "snap" and vivacity infused into everything produced here. Too frequently, even good companies permit plays to drag tediously, merely for want of active and experienced manager, a want this management never witnessed here. The programme last evening concluded with the "Good for Nothing," a highly amusing farce—rather a long bill but a very good one.

To-night the same bill will be re-produced.

MCVICKER'S.—"Our American Cousin" was performed here last evening to a crowded house, and was quite successful. A more shallow and really worthless play is seldom offered to the public, but it was made popular by Sothern, and has since been "a good drawing bill" almost wherever announced. The acting of the leading character last night was good, but the support was defective, and the whole thing seemed to be run in small degree to drag. To-night it will without doubt be more perfectly rendered.

The sterling old English comedy of "London Assurance" is in rehearsal here, and will shortly be produced with more than ordinary care.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.—This unique troupe of burnt-corkites is playing to crowded houses nightly at the Academy of Music. The most screaming farces, singly and in concert, are continuously produced, keeping the audience in a roar from beginning to end. To-night Messrs. J. W. Newhouse and Wright take a benefit. Their numerous friends will make a note of it and act accordingly.

THE CAMPANOLOGIANS will open in Bryan Hall on Tuesday evening next, for "three nights only." The company contains twelve solo performers.

The Abortion Case—Card from Dr. E. C. Rogers.

Editors Tribune:

I notice by the report of a trial before the Coroner's Court yesterday, (the 23d,) that the name of "Dr. Rogers" is brought in, in connection with a recent case of abortion.

Justice to myself, my patrons and the public requires an explanation, provided I am the person alluded to.

First. I never knew or heard of the subject of the inquest until the report of the daily papers on the evidence.

Second. My long residence in the city, the character of my practice and general acquaintance with the citizens of Chicago, ought to be sufficient reply to the villainous aspersions sought to be cast upon me.

Third. It is of record that for several years a person claiming my name, and by stealth possessing himself of my prescription blanks, has been palming himself upon the public—a wrong which I have endeavored to have rectified by the legal authorities, but without success thus far.

Fourth. The *animus* of the present use of my name is to be found in the fact that a few weeks since a nest of gamblers in a room over my office was *vacated* by the police, and the occupants heavily fined. Subsequently several members of the police informed me that the gamblers had sworn vengeance upon me as the supposed informant who led to their arrest. As it happens, I did not inform in the case, but can prove by unimpeachable testimony that they purposed exactly the attack upon me which the present inquest has afforded.

Finally, I appeal to my friends who have known me intimately and well for years, to investigate and determine for themselves the truth of the outrageous charges made against me by a sensation paper and the compeers of a wrathful clique of blacklegs and pimps.

I am, gentlemen, yours &c.,
(Signed) E. C. ROGERS, M. D.,
119 Clark street.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Crampton's Strawberry Balsam is a certain remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Flux. BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Agents, 16 Lake street, Chicago.

Camelia Balm and Bloom of the Damask Rose, for beautifying and radiating the complexion. A superlatively elegant preparation. For sale everywhere.

Dr. Bicknell's Syrup. It Cures Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Pain or Cramp in Stomach or Bowels. It contains no opiates. Reliable, safe and pleasant. For sale by all Druggists. LORD & SMITH, Agents.

The safest and best remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramp in Stomach or Bowels, &c., is *Henderson's Carminative*, a compound of Blackberry and Rhubarb. It contains nothing injurious, and is mild in its action. The success which most invariably attends its use, insures it friends in every case. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, Chicago.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, &c., speedily cured by using Maguire's "Benne Plant." Sold by all Druggists. H. SCOVIL, 77 Randolph street, Wholesale Agent.

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamp) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

250 Rare Receipts containing many secrets and much valuable information never before made public, including over 100 receipts now in extensive use by the celebrated Metropolitan Hotel of this city. Price 25 cents; mailed, post-paid. Address Hutchinson & Co., Publishers, 569 Broadway, N. Y.

Everybody should keep Martin's Life Cordial on hand. It not only prevents, but is a sure cure for Dysentery, etc., etc. Lord & Smith, Chicago, Ill., agents for the Northwest.

The Red Jacket Bitters are a combination of rare herbs and plants, with the purest and mildest of all stimulants—fine old ripe Bourbon whisky. Call for the Red Jacket Bitters, and take no other.

Diarrhea and Dysentery.—Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture is warranted to cure Diarrhea and Dysentery. Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

During Highway Robbery in Daytime—The Victim Terribly Beaten and Robbed of $540.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 24th.]

At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon a couple of "crossmen" of the most desperate character met, in a saloon on Sixth street, near Main, a stranger, who had attracted their attention by displaying a considerable sum of money. They immediately made up their minds to rob him. Their first step was to make his acquaintance, which they managed to do without much difficulty. Little suspecting that he was in the company of professional thieves and garroters, he passed the afternoon in their company, drinking frequently with them as they went from place to place. Reaching, at length, the corner of Carr and Sixth streets, they managed to inveigle him into a neighboring board-yard, where they immediately attempted to garrote him. Being a powerful man, he frustrated them in this attempt by knocking one of them down. The other ruffian, however, drew a slung-shot and struck him a heavy blow on the forehead, knocking him senseless to the earth. The desperadoes then searched his pockets and found $540 as the reward of their work. The affair happened about five o'clock—a time at which people were continually passing in the vicinity. Two or three citizens came upon the ... just as they were leaving and gave chase, but were unable to catch them.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Crops—The Season and its Lessons.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 22.

CORN.

On the 1st of August the wet weather that had so interfered with the harvest had stimulated the growth of corn to a wonderful extent, and the prospect was highly flattering. A few days later and the rains or rather floods had been resumed, when it became evident that the crop on low or flat land would be seriously injured. Add to this hot scalding sunshine between the falls of rain and we have a condition of things that cannot be otherwise than serious. In the mean time the rolling, well drained land held the crop well, and on this will be a good yield. The crop will be fully up to the promise in June, which was that of nearly or quite an average one; but had the rains ceased the first of August, it would have been immense. Now we must be content with a good fair average crop on all well drained land, and a very light one on the flat land, a portion of which has been entirely scalded out.

Of the crop of 1865 there will be but a slight surplus beyond feeding purposes in the central part of the State.

The old corn has been pretty fully marketed, and what is left is badly damaged in the open cribs. It would appear that the losses in this direction are little heeded by a large class of farmers. It is true that there is a steady improvement, mainly by the new-comers from the East; but the "old settlers" keep on in the even tenor of their way, pasture their hogs in the grove or on the prairie, let their calves run with the cows, put up their corn in rail pens innocent of a roof, go to town on Saturdays, imbibe more or less, go home with a Copperhead paper in their pocket and a suspicious jug in the bottom of their wagon. Such men learn economical habits but slowly, and then only through their pockets. The loss by rotten corn this season would have put a good board roof on every corncrib in Central Illinois. A pen of eleven-foot rails will hold on an average three hundred bushels of corn; to make a double roof of boards would require three hundred feet of boards, costing at the station about eight dollars, or a trifle over two cents a bushel for the corn protected in one season; but these boards will last for ten years at least, thus making the cost but a fraction of a cent on the bushel.

In looking at the market rates for corn, it is quoted: No. 1, or sound corn, 67c; No. 2, or a trifle weathered, 63c; and rejected, or more seriously weathered, but from which the rotten corn has been thrown out, 60c. Here then is a lesson directly appealing to the pocket of the farmer, and yet to a great extent unheeded. In the Northern counties of the State, and in the settlements along the Illinois river, we see little of this loss, but in the great corn zone of Central Illinois it appears to be the rule rather than the exception.

We look to the daily papers of the city to correct this and other similar evils. The class who stand in need of these lessons seldom take a purely agricultural paper, for this would smack too much of book farming, but on Saturdays they do take home with them some one of the city dailies, though most generally some democratic (?) sheet; but as these contain the market reports, they occasionally have a little light break in upon them, by reading of No. 2 and rejected corn. The rising generation will do better, for they are imbibing new ideas at the district school, and comparing the difference between farm thrifty and farm shiftless.

The season has given a costly lesson on open cribs, and thrown out numerous hints on drainage, early planting and the tree use of the two-horse sulkey cultivators. Say what we will, the corn crop is the great feature in Illinois farming, to which all others are but secondary. With the present enormous railroad freights, we must grow it at less cost of labor, save it in better condition, or we make but little profit on its production.

WHEAT.

Most farmers charge the rainy weather with the large loss on their crop; but this should not be, for in many cases the crop is saved in good order by stacking in time.

The practice that so generally prevails in a large portion of the State of "threshing from the field," is a very bad one, and leads to large losses every year. As soon as the grain is sufficiently dry, which is usually the second or third day after being cut, it should be put into stacks. In this condition it goes through the sweating process and in three to four weeks will be ready to thresh. When allowed to stand out in the field waiting for the machine to come around, it gets more or less weathered, even in the absence of rain; what, then, could we expect other than large loss when the weather prevented threshing for weeks, and the weeds in the stubble had grown to overtop the standing shocks. Yet, such is the case in a large number of the grain fields. "Waiting for the machine" this season, has proved but a sorry business, and is another of the expensive lessons that farmers too often indulge in.

A most valuable rule is to stack the grain as fast as it is ready, without waiting to finish the cutting; and nine times out of ten you will be the gainer. Wheat is selling at the depot at all figures from fifty to one hundred and fifty cents a bushel. This difference is not in the universal quality, but in the manner of handling it, or rather in the time of stacking and threshing. Little of this can be attributed to the use of barns, for these are few and far between, but the loss is in most cases clearly traceable to that original habit, threshing from the shock. One would suppose that the expensive lesson of this year would be hereafter heeded; but when we consider that the years 1858-9 taught the same facts, we must have less faith in its efficacy.

It will be safe to say that the wheat crop, for milling purposes, is depreciated at least one-half, if not two-thirds, by the causes referred to; in fact there is but little No. 1 wheat in all this part of the State of the crop of '65.

RYE AND OATS.

These are less damaged and may be reckoned at a loss of one-half. The remarks in regard to wheat are applicable to these crops.

BARLEY.

This crop, always easily effected by exposure, has suffered more extensively and may be set down as three-fourths lost.

HAY.

For the past few years the hay crop as a commercial one has been of no small importance to this part of the State. Before the war a large amount went to Memphis and other points South, for the use of the planters, and since then the army has had to be supplied. Under present circumstances the demand in that direction must be very limited, and with a full crop the price would have ruled low. It is not probable that there is any more first quality of hay than will supply this limited demand, and hence the fact of low prices need not be feared. The meadows which were cut in time have been stimulated to an after growth, and a very good crop for home use is now being gathered. If this view is correct, the loss of the hay crop to an extent noticed is not a serious one, though had it occurred last year it would have been severely felt.

POTATOES.

An unusual breadth was planted, but as the lower land is usually devoted to this crop, the flooding out has been on a large scale. The rot is not making the inroads anticipated some weeks since. On the whole the yield will be small, though it is too early to determine this point very fully as yet.

THE RESULT.

Had it not been for the excessive rain storms the crops would have been enormous. We need therefore not complain so very bitterly, when we have left us almost, if not a fair average crop. The corn crop will be large. The hay is abundant for home use and the limited demand for shipping. We have a fair potato crop, against almost an entire failure last year. More barley was sown this year than last, but now as then the amount is not large. The rye and oats are turning out a fair yield, after the loss is deducted. The pasturage has been abundant, which will swell the beef and pork crop to large dimensions. None of the usual staples for home use are wanting, while ... beef, pork, wool ... potatoes, flax seed and ... will be respectable, and at least the two first large.

There is an abundance to exchange for all the wants of the community, and no apprehension need be entertained of a stoppage of the large improvements now going forward. New buildings, new fences, new orchards, and other rural improvements, will gather force as the year progresses. At no time for the past four years has there been such an outlay for solid improvements. There is no occasion for harping or complaining of hard times among those who till the soil. The fruit crop, it is true, is light; but for the want of orchards this has always been the case, and we cannot take this into account in estimating the general result.

The losses of the season must be in part chargeable to bad management, mainly in not stacking the grain, in not cutting the hay in season, in not ploughing the low land into narrow lands or ridges, and in a total want of a general system of draining. Years hence such a season will not be considered a serious drawback, when we have thoroughly conned the lessons that it has taught.

RURAL.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

STOCKS.

The stock market shows more activity. The short interest developed under the Ketchum panic, appears to be gradually filling their contracts, and purchasers on their account give stimulus to the market and firmness to prices. Governments continue firm, except ... which have yielded slightly under a further decline in London and Frankfort. The demand for them ... State bonds and bank stocks are firm, but there is very little business transacted.

GOLD.

There has been nothing of interest in the gold market to-day. There is less firmness than yesterday.

MONEY.

Market continues easy.

DOWN ON THE EVENING EXCHANGE.

The New York Stock Exchange to-day passed a resolution to expel any member that deals directly or indirectly at the Evening Exchange.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Business in petroleum stocks to-day was light and there was no marked fluctuation. ...

... Crude is easier and dull at ... Refined in bond is firm at ...

Albany Cattle Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Aug. 24.

CATTLE—The cattle trade opened with a good demand, especially for New York, and for the best grades prices are ... higher. ...

SHEEP—... and there is very little doing here in them.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.

FLOUR—Firm. ...

GRAIN—Wheat—... Oats—sales of ... bu new at ... delivered.

FREIGHTS—Nominal, at 4½c for wheat to Buffalo.

SHIPMENTS—70,000 bu wheat.

The market, at the Newhall House, this evening, was firm, with sales of 100,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.33½ cash, $1.30½@1.33½ seller's option for August, and $1.32 seller's option for September.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.

FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet at $1.30@1.33 for No. 1 late white winter.

FREIGHTS—Nominal.

Receipts, 1,000 brls flour, 27,000 bu wheat. Shipments, 1,100 brls flour, 17,000 bu wheat.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.

TOBACCO—Fine, steady, but lower grades lower. Green lugs at $5.00@4.50, factory do at $5.00@5.50, planters do at $8.10@7.50, common shipping leaf at $8.10@11.25, medium do at $12.75@14.75, good do at $15.00@17.75, common manufacturing leaf at $15.75@21.25, medium do at $28.00@32.00, good do at $44.50.

COTTON—Firm, with sales 70 bales "dry," middling, at 40@41c; middling in held at 43c.

FLOUR—Improved. Spring super $7.50, single extra $8.75, spring extra at $7.75, double extra, inspected, at $10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat, choice, better—40c. Good fall $1.90, prime fall $1.96@2.15, choice fall $2.36. Corn dull and drooping. Yellow 75c, white 80c. Oats, new, steady. Old lower, new old 50c. Rye active and in fair demand at 60c. Good at 73@80c per bushel.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 24.

CLEARED—Atlantic, Morris; Australia, St. Louis 300,000 no pig iron, 5,000 bu wooden ware; Energy, Joliet; Cayuga, Lockport; Oak Leaf, Joliet, 40,000 ft lumber, 20 m lath; Abbey Sprague, Peoria, 75,000 ft lumber, 28,000 lath; Lagrange, La Salle, 229 brls salt; Advance, Lemont; Investigator, Lemont; W. S. Garnett, Lemont; H. G. Loomis, Lemont; Resolute, Lemont; Pacific, Ottawa, ... ft lumber, 112,000 ft lath; Lioness, Ottawa; Genevieve, Chillicothe, 70,000 ft lumber.

ARRIVED—Wing and Wing, Joliet, 3,500 bu corn; Louise, Lemont, 56 cubic yards rubble stone; Maple Leaf, Joliet, 3,300 bu corn; Johnstown, La Salle, 3,400 bu corn; Oneida, Ottawa, 3,500 bu corn; Advance, Lemont, 40 cubic yards rubble stone; H. G. Loomis, Lemont, 80 cubic yards rubble stone; Investigator, Lemont, 65 cubic yards rubble stone; 2 cubic yards dimension stone; Resolute, Lemont, 60 cubic yards rubble stone, 10 cubic yards dimension stone; W. S. Garnett, Lemont, 40 cubic yards dimension stone; Sunrise, La Salle, 3,791 bushels corn; A. Leach, La Salle, 3,500 bushels corn; Ocean, La Salle, 3,500 bushels corn; J. Harrington, Marseilles, 3,700 bushels corn; Sultan, La Salle, 3,500 bushels corn; Terror, La Salle, 167 tons coal; Oracle, La Salle, 3,500 bushels corn; Cataract, La Salle, 3,500 bushels corn; Seneca, La Salle, 155 tons coal; Lemont, Morris, 3,500 bushels corn; J. Crotty, Seneca, 3,500 bushels corn; Seneca, Ottawa, 3,700 bushels corn; Alida, La Salle, 3,700 bushels corn, 3,170 bushels corn; J. B. Preston, Morris, 3,500 bushels corn; M. L. Adams, La Salle, 3,400 bushels corn; Dirigo, La Salle, 3,600 bushels corn; Nautilus, La Salle, 3,512 bushels corn; Queen City, La Salle, 3,500 bushels corn; Prairie Rose, La Salle, 3,400 bushels corn; Rock Run, Utica, 3,500 bushels corn; Titan, Morris, 3,000 bushels corn; H. McLennan, Seneca, 3,500 bushels corn; Empress, La Salle, 3,500 bushels corn; Angola, La Salle, 3,540 bushels corn; John Carter, La Salle, 3,500 bushels corn, 100 brls flour; Sebastopol, Lemont, 25 cubic yards rubble stone, 10 cubic yards dimension stone.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Aug. 24, 1865.

UP—Prop. Richmond; barque Red and Blue, Cook Derr, China, Jupiter.

DOWN—Skylark, Cooper, Ellen Williams, Telegraph, H. A. Richmond, Fooks.

WIND—Southwest.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

COTTON—Lower at 44@45c for middling.

FLOUR—5@10c better. Sales at $7.30@7.35 for extra State, $8.00@8.40 for round hoop Ohio, and $8.80@11.00 for trade brands—market closing quiet. Included in sales are 2,000 brls extra State for the last half of October at $7.50.

WHISKEY—Firm with fair demand for western at $2.18@2.19.

GRAIN—Wheat without decided change, with moderate demand; at $1.50@1.57 for Chicago Spring; $1.54@1.57 for Milwaukee club; $1.57@1.60 for amber Milwaukee—latter price an extreme—$1.90½ for a load of choice do in store; $1.92½ for common winter red western; ... Barley and barley malt quiet. Corn 1c better; ... for unsound; ... for sound mixed western—latter price an extreme—and one load of choice do in store at 90c. Oats 2c better; 58c for western.

WOOL—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 31c for crude, and 50½c for refined in bond.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm for prime. Sugar firm, and in moderate demand at 11½@12½c for Porto Rico, 11½@11½c for Muscovado, and 16c for Havana. Molasses firmer; Porto Rico 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, ... for new mess, closing at $32.63½ cash; $29.50@31.50 for '63 and '64 do, ... for prime, and $28.25@28.50 for prime mess ... Lard steady at ... Butter steady; ... Cheese quiet, steady at ...

Gold and Stocks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

MONEY—Easy at 5@6 per cent.

STERLING—Exchange firm and lower at ...

GOLD—Quiet and without material change, opening at 144½, advancing to 145¼, and closing at 144¾.

Treasury 7-30 ... coupons ...

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Without material change.

RAILROAD STOCKS—Dull and heavy. N. Y. Central ...; Erie ...; Hudson River ...; Harlem ...; Reading ...; Michigan Southern ...; Illinois Central ...; Pittsburgh ...; Rock Island ...; Chicago and Northwestern ...; Cleveland and Toledo ...; Ohio & Mississippi certificates ...; Tennessee sixes ...

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Aug. 24.

FLOUR—Active but supply light at $8.00 for No. 1 spring; $8.50 for red winter; $9.50 for white; $10.00@... for double extra from prime white wheat.

GRAIN—Wheat firm but quiet. Corn scarce but firm, with sales ... Other grains nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull. Flour 40@41c, wheat 9½c, and corn 9c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—... bu wheat, ... bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,600 brls flour, 16,000 bu wheat, 14,000 bu corn.

SHIPPED BY RAILROAD—400 brls flour.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce. No. 1 Milwaukee and Chicago spring ... Corn in fair demand ... Oats—Illinois No. 1, ... Barley and rye nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork $31.50.

WHISKY—Held at $2.18.

CANAL FREIGHTS—To New York, wheat 14c, corn 12c, oats 7½c.

IMPORTS—Flour 4,150 brls, wheat 35,471 bu, corn 224,174 bu, oats 5,310 bu.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 24.

GRAIN—Wheat about 2c better. Sales of new white Michigan at 1.86, old amber Michigan at 1.67, new at 1.83@1.85, old No. 1 red Wabash at 1.79@1.80, Corn steady. Sales at 70c for No. 1 and 70c for No. 2. Oats 1c lower. Sales at 50c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—7c on wheat to Oswego, and 4c to Buffalo.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	*5:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Janesville Accommodat'n	*5:30 p. m.	*2:15 p. m.
Woodstock Accom.	*4:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.

GALENA DIVISION.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	9:20 a. m.	7:10 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	11:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	4:40 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	10:00 p. m.	3:40 p. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva and Elgin	5:30 p. m.	8:45 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Detroit Express	*5:00 a. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	*6:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
Detroit Express	‡10:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville:		
Morning Express	*5:00 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Night Express	6:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	5:30 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.

DETROIT TRAINS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express via Adrian	*5:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	15:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Night Express	‡10:10 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Cincinnati Express	5:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
Cincinnati Express	5:30 p. m.	7:10 p. m.

(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.)

Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a. m.	4:35 p. m.	9:40 p. m.
Harrisburgh	1:20 p. m.	2:45 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
Philadel	5:40 p. m.	7:05 a. m.	12:50 p. m.
Arrive N. York via Allenton.	10:20 p. m.	10:00 a. m.	5:45 p. m.
N. York via Philadel.	10:37 p. m.	12:00 m.	5:42 p. m.
Baltimore	5:45 p. m.	1:00 a. m.	12:20 p. m.
Washington	10:10 p. m.	10:35 a. m.	5:15 p. m.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railway.)

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*2:40 p. m.
Night Express	*6:45 p. m.	*2:40 a. m.
(For Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
[illegible]	*5:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Passenger	*8:00 a. m.	*8:35 p. m.
Night Passenger	*10:10 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:45 p. m.	8:55 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:20 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
"	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
"	*3:30 p. m.	*5:45 p. m.
"	*5:30 p. m.	*7:10 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	2:15 a. m.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express Mail	8:10 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Night Express	7:15 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Express	*4:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	*5:30 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
Night Accommodation	11:30 p. m.	1:00 a. m.
Evanston	2:00 p. m.	2:00 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 22d inst., at the residence of H. W. Matthews, by the Rev. Chas. Schelling, S. H. LONGWORTH, Esq., of Morris, and Miss KATE MORLEY.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st. We will sell at our Salesrooms, on Friday, August 25, at 9½ o'clock, a general assortment of very superior PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. Including elegant Oil Walnut Marble Top Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites in rep and hair cloth, Sideboard, Scroll Leg and Pillar Extension Tables, Hat Trees, Marble Top Tables, French Plate Pier Glass, Oval Mirrors, Rockers, Rocking and Easy Chairs, etc. ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

C. M. DUNN & CO. New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

The greatest Opportunity ever offered to secure good Jewelry and Silverware.

AT LOW PRICES.

750,000

Pianos, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, sets of Silver Ware, Watches, Sets of Jewelry, Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, Rings, Gents' Pins, Studs, &c.

WORTH $2,500,000.

To be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get.

Certificates naming each article and its value are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. ... "Great Gift Sale Depot for the Northwest," 182 Clark, and 133 Dearborn sts., Chicago, Ill.

BACH & SALTONSTALL, STOCK BROKERS. No 20 Wall street, New York. Stocks and Bonds of all kinds bought and sold on commission. ... F. G. SALTONSTALL.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—From 200,000 to 300,000 Osage Orange Plants, for sale cheap. Plants well rooted. ... to Mason County, Ill. H. M. ALWOOD.

FOR SALE—A quantity of second-hand clothing belonging to a couple of gents. Most of it is good ... Address Box 1790, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Top Carriage. Can be used with one or two seats. Price $90. Inquire at Pat. Morgan's Livery Stable, rear of Sherman House.

FOR SALE—A Wardrobe Bedstead, oak-grained, good as new, easily taken apart ... Inquire at Room 16, Post Office Block.

FOR SALE—A second-hand Open Buggy. Inquire at southwest corner of Market and Van Buren streets.

FOR SALE—An established business in this city, $1,000. To one or two active men, that amount can be made the coming month. Proprietors going East. Address "CASH," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Bull Dogs, Pointer and first-rate Black-and-Tan Dogs. Apply at 82 North LaSalle street.

FOR SALE—A Bargain. A light shifting Top Buggy, made by the Novelty Carriage Works three weeks ago. Cost $325—will be sold for $265. Go and look at it. To be seen at the Novelty Carriage Works.

FOR SALE—The lease of eight nice rooms, with the furniture. Possession given immediately. Good location for keeping day boarders. BOND & GAGE, Real Estate Agents, 14 LaSalle street.

FOR SALE—A Manufacturing Business, well established and doing a good trade, for sale, or would take a partner. Reasons for selling, haven't the means to carry it on properly. ... Address "A B X," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A saloon, stock and fixtures, situated 396 South Canal street. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—Saloon—With stock and fixtures. Apply at 133 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—Horse, top buggy, harness, net, &c., for $200 cash. Very cheap. Inquire at 151 Randolph street, Room 3.

FOR SALE—A Country Lumber and Grain Business. The advertiser, wishing to change his residence, offers for sale a good Grain Warehouse, Corn Cribs, Stock of Lumber, &c., &c. The business is well established, at a good point, in a thriving and well settled section of country, on the Dixon ... For particulars, terms, &c., address, by mail, Box 3448, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Two good Milch Cows for sale at 457 South Clinton street.

FOR SALE—A first class oyster saloon and fruit store, with stock and fixtures, doing a good business and in good location. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, 73 North Clark street. Good reasons for selling.

FOR SALE—A Saloon, with fixtures and stock. For further particulars enquire on the premises, 190 Kinzie street, third door from Wells street.

FOR SALE—1800 fresh emptied Highwine Barrels. H. H. SHUFELDT, 58 and 60 South Water street.

FOR SALE—The Premium Peach Orchard in 1862. This orchard, of 2500 bearing trees, improved and enlarged since 1862, together with about 900 apple trees, mostly of EARLY VARIETIES; a few pear trees and some small fruit, situated on a tract of 116 acres in Union County, Ill., 2½ miles from Makanda, on the Illinois Central R. R., is for sale. For the character of the fruit, I refer to Messrs. F. Newhall & Brother, 49 Dearborn street, Chicago. For terms, address, at Carbondale, Ill., C. B. PELTON.

FOR SALE—Mill—At a Bargain, the flouring mill known as the "Exchange Mills," in the city of Ottawa, with 3 run of stone and water power. Inquire of E. EAMES.

FOR SALE—Drug Store—At Kewanee, Ill.—established business—everything complete. Store rooms, with dwelling above. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of LORD & SMITH, Chicago, or of M. L. KENNEDY, Kewanee, Ill.

FOR SALE—Propeller—The propeller Tonawanda, 832 tons burthen, now lying moored in Chicago River, is offered for sale, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, boat's spars, machinery and boiler, with or without her anchors and chains. Her hull is sound, and in good shape to be fitted up as a propeller or sailing vessel, in time to meet the fall business. For further particulars and terms apply to J. W. TUTTLE, Agent Western Transportation Company, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Flax Machinery—Brakes, dusters and cleaners, complete carding, drawing and spinning machinery, for from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs of yarn per day. The drawing, speeder and spinning frames all fitted with gill rolls and gills. Also, gill rolls, gills and stands separate from the frames. This machinery has been running on yarn for seamless bags and carpet chains. It is in excellent order and capable of producing above amount of yarn per day suitable for above articles, or ... It will be sold, as the owners have resumed the manufacture of cotton yarn. Address A. H. CHILDS & CO., Hope Cotton Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Taken Up.

TAKEN UP—On the 23d inst., one dark brown or black Horse, with halter and bridle, at West Randolph street. The owner can have him by applying to P. J. ANDERSON, at 206 West Randolph street, and paying charges.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

G. W. Morgan's Farewell Concert.

This Friday, August 25th.

PROGRAMME.

First Movement, Symphony 5 ... Beethoven, Orchestra.
My Beloved One's Fairy-like Form ... Fesca, A. B. Stiles.
Fugue in E flat ... J. Seb. Bach, G. W. Morgan.
Andante, 5th Symph. ... Schneider, Morgan and Anschutz—Organ and Piano.
March from Athalie ... Mendelssohn, Morgan and Orchestra.
Potpourri ... Lumbye, Morgan and Orchestra.
Thou Art So Near and Yet So Far ... Reinhard, A. B. Stiles.
Andante, Symph. in ... Mozart, G. W. Morgan.
Duett from Don Giovanni, for Violin and Piano ... Vieuxtemps and E. Wolf, Lewis and Morgan.
Overture—Stradella ... Flotow, G. W. Morgan.
Finale—Symp. No. 5 ... Beethoven, Morgan and Orchestra.

Conductor and Musical Director ... CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Admission $1—Gallery 50 Cents.

Seats can be secured without extra charge at the Opera House Ticket Office.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) by request, GRAND GALA MATINEE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD ... Proprietor and Manager.
MR. THOS. BARRY ... Stage Manager.

This (FRIDAY) Evening, Aug. 25th, will be presented, for the first time, the sterling old Comedy of the Belle's Stratagem.

Cast to the entire strength of this Star Company.

HAMLET and THE ROAD TO RUIN are both in rehearsal.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS, Managers.

Great Success of the American Cousin.

Which will be presented on FRIDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS (for the last time) with the following cast: Mr. McVicker, Mr. Levick, Mr. Rainford, Mr. Rock, Mr. Hudson, Mrs. Cowell, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Baddies, and Miss Marsh.

Saturday Afternoon, GRAND MATINEE, when will be presented the beautiful Comedy of SPEED THE PLOUGH.

In rehearsal, the great sensation Drama of EUSTACH BANDIN.

Box Office open for sale of tickets from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

SCALE OF PRICES—Admission to Dress Circle 50 cents; Secured Seats in Dress Circle, 75 cents; Balcony Chairs in Dress Circle, $1.00; Parquette Arm Chairs, Secured; Private Boxes from $5.00 to $8.00; Second Circle, 25 cents. Matinee every Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BRYAN HALL.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 29th, 30th and 31st.

THE CAMPANOLOGIANS! OR Original Swiss Bell Ringers.

Organized 1841; re-organized and enlarged 1865; patronized everywhere by elite and intelligent audiences; sanctioned by the clergy; endorsed by the press and people.

TWELVE SOLO PERFORMERS! NINE BELL PLAYERS!

The only Legitimate Troupe of Swiss Bell Ringers in America.

No connection with any other Troupe assuming our title, "Swiss Bell Ringers."

The largest number and the most beautiful set of silver bells ever manufactured, being imported expressly for this company.

An Orchestra of Twelve Solo Performers.

The most difficult music of the great masters seen One Hundred Silver Bells by Nine Artistic Performers, each evening.

Clarionette Solo, by H. Zeuch.
Violin Solo, by H. J. Kiehn.
Vocal Selections, by Signor Carlo Mori.
Also, Solo upon the Original and Unique Invention.

HETEROGENICONSOLIDATOIRE, H. J. KIEHN.

Change of Programme Each Evening.

Admission Fifty Cents. Tickets for sale at Higgins' Music Store.

Doors open at 7½. Overture commences at 8¼.

J. B. MURPHY, Agent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 94 Washington street.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Eighth week of the Successful Troupe of the world. First appearance of FRED. ABBOTT, the celebrated impersonator of Female characters. Jas. H. Budworth, W. S. Budworth, and T. Donaldson in new acts, jokes, &c. The great quintette, Hilton, Mortimer, Allen, ... Pieces—Peter Piper Pepper Podge; Put down that Banjo; Miller and his Men; Jack Sheppard of various nationalities; Capture of Fort Fisher, &c. Admission 35 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Box Office open from 10 to 5. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8¼. Friday evening, August 25th, Benefit of J. W. Newhouse and Wm. Brandisee, attaches.

General Notices.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION OF Pianos and Sewing Machines, PARLOR & BEDROOM FURNITURE,

Gold and Silver Watches, Stoves, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Books, Albums, &c.,

AMOUNTING TO - - - - $19,325,

This drawing, which has been POSTPONED from June 24th, will positively take place

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 31.

PRICE OF TICKETS, $1.

All communications should be addressed to

WM. A. BRADFORD & CO., 99 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 329.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—An active and energetic man to assist in a light business. Good wages given to a suitable party. Address P. O. Box 120, enclosing 50 cents to pay for this advertisement.

WANTED—Farm hands, men to work in a saw mill, 20 track layers at $2 per day and 15 laborers at $1.75 per day to work on city railroads, and all those out of employ to call immediately at 118 South Clark street, Room 21. Strictly a general employment office.

WANTED—100 men to work in a saw mill, to bridge builders, 10 teamsters, 300 laborers, 12 carpenters. Apply at 101 Washington street, Room No. 1, up stairs. Good wages paid. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Book-Keeper—A man as book-keeper and cashier in a commission house. One who will make himself useful in the store. ... Address Box 6033, with reference.

WANTED—A gardener and coachman, English or German. Inquire at 130 Clark street, Room 4.

WANTED—1 hotel clerk, 2 experienced salesmen, 1 book-keeper, 2 assistants, 2 clerks, 3 traveling agents, 3 office clerks, 2 porters, 2 conductors, 7 collectors, 3 brakemen, 1 fireman, 7 house-clerks, ... carpenters, 7 upholsterers, 3 drivers, 5 teamsters, ... Other good situations always on hand. ... Merchants, manufacturers supplied. ... MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Barber—A first class barber wanted at Tremont House Barber Shop.

WANTED—200 men to work in saw mill. Good wages paid. Apply immediately at 101 Washington street, Room 1, up stairs. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Two Bookbinders, one a Ruler and Finisher and one a Forwarder, to go to St. Louis. Good wages and permanent situations guaranteed to first-class hands. Address, for three days, "J. K.," at this office.

WANTED—Three clear-headed Copyists. Must write a good hand and bring unexceptionable reference. Apply after 5 p. m. at No. 2 McCormick's Block.

WANTED—Immediately, 10 experienced waiters, 20 carpenters, 1 leather finishers, 2 upholsterers, 3 varnishers, 2 tinsmiths, 5 drivers, 1 porter, 4 ... 2 clerks. ... situations always open at 101 Washington street, Room 1, up stairs. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—A book-keeper who thoroughly understands the commission business. Address, with address, P. O. Drawer 6418.

WANTED—1 salesman, 2 clerks, 4 travelling agents, 3 waiters, 1 coachman, 50 laborers, 3 teamsters, 5 carpenters, 10 track layers, 1 ... 1 copyist. Other situations open. All persons visiting the city and seeking employment should not fail to call at the General Employment and General Business Agency of ... at Room 5, N. B. ... hotel keepers and all others supplied with clerks, book-keepers, porters, drivers, &c., on short notice. N. B.—No connection with intelligence offices.

WANTED—Wood Workers—1 good body maker and 1 wagon wood worker. Apply in person, or address BRERETON & WASHBURN, Lacon, Ill.

WANTED—A good and rapid penman, quick and correct at figures, as clerk in a transportation office. Address Drawer 6109, giving references, and whether single or married.

WANTED—A No. 1 miller. Apply to E. E. LEACH & CO., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—At Bloomington, Ill., two first-class Journeymen Blacksmiths, one Turner and one Fireman. Steady employment and good wages will be given. None but first-class workmen need apply. Address A. STUMP, Bloomington, Illinois.

WANTED—40 boys, between 11 and 15 years of age to sing in a Protestant Church Choir, to whom a moderate compensation will be given, as well as good musical instruction. Apply at the Church, next to corner Randolph street and Wabash avenue, this and to-morrow evening, between 6½ and 7½ o'clock.

WANTED—A First-Class Journeyman Candy Maker, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply in person or by letter to HAMLIN & FRENCH, Lafayette, Indiana.

WANTED—100 Able-bodied young men for service in the United States Marine Corps, being attached to the Navy. Persons entering this branch of the service are required to do duty at Naval Stations and on board vessels of war of the United States. ... Applicants will apply to CAPT. W. H. PARKER, at the rendezvous, Ullrich's Block, corner Clark and North Water streets.

WANTED—Messrs. Hale & Durfee having opened a new office in room No. 15 Lombard Block, ... want book-keepers, salesmen, clerks, porters, drivers, waiters, ... Persons corresponding with us will enclose 10 cents. Merchants and others supplied with clerks, book-keepers, porters, waiters, ... HALE & DURFEE, Room No. 15 Lombard Block, just west of post office. P. O. Box 6251.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Girls for general housework, dining-room and chamber work in hotels and private families. Situations furnished them free, by applying at 118 South Clark st., Room 21.

WANTED—A competent female cook for a small family; also a servant girl. Inquire ... 79 South Clark street.

WANTED—An experienced woman, to assist in the care of young children and to do chamber work. A middle-aged person preferred. Apply at 632 Michigan av.

WANTED—Three or four girls for finishing paper boxes. Good wages will be paid and constant employment given. Inquire at 165 Lake street, third story.

WANTED—A colored girl to do general housework for a small family, in the country. Address J. W. PETERSON, care of CHAS. and DR. ROE, "BUCHANAN, P. O.," Michigan.

WANTED—Shirt hands will be paid good prices by applying at the Shirt Factory of LORD & CO., 164 Lake street, up stairs.

WANTED—A girl to do cooking and general housework of a small family. No Irish need apply. Call at Michigan avenue, first house south of 22d street, West Side.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A commodious house and three acres of ground in Hyde Park, within a half hour's ride of the city. The house contains nine rooms, bath room and basement; an ice house, poultry house, a large barn and gardener's cottage, and choice fruit trees on the premises. ... Apply to CHARLES HITCHCOCK, 19 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—Houses and lots on Michigan and Wabash avenues. Also, vacant lots on both avenues. Lots in all sections of the city. ... GEORGE V. BYRD, 101 Dearborn street, cor. Washington.

FOR SALE—Houses and lots—65 feet, with good house, on Dearborn street, near 15th—$8,000. One on North Dearborn st.—$3,300. Choice lots on Monroe st., near city limits—$750. WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE—46 feet on State, near Washington. Brick house and lot on Wabash avenue, near 14th street. Frame house and lot on Michigan avenue, near 16th street. One on Wabash avenue, near 13th street. ... WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE—In Geo. Smith's Addition, on the avenues, between 20th and 21st sts. Fifty 50 ft. lots. This choice property, not surpassed by any residence property in the city, is now offered for sale, and is selling freely. Title perfect. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Lot 19, Block 24, Carpenter's Addition, 25 feet front, on Curtis street, corner of Lake. Very cheap for cash. JNO. G. ROGERS.

FOR SALE—A few fine residences (brick) on Madison street, $5,000 each—part cash and part on time. Also, two-story frame house and lot on Jefferson street, near Adams, for $2,800. Also, residence and business property through the city. ISAAC R. HITT, 63 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A small cottage and lot, 59 Warren street, just west of Union Park. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—An elegant two-story and basement Brick House, with all modern improvements, with large lot—40 feet east front—in one of the most desirable locations in the West Division. Can be purchased at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to H. H. HONORE, 53 Dearborn street, Room No. 1, in rear of A. C. Badger & Co.'s Bank.

WANTED—A House and Lot or good Lot on West Washington street, east of Union Park. Also, a house and lot on Monroe, between Morgan and Aberdeen streets. Address P. O. Box 2894.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange for improved or unimproved Chicago real estate. A Farm of 170 acres, 2½ miles from Chicago, convenient to three Railroad Stations, well improved, good buildings and orchards, with timber, and a never-failing stream of water. For particulars address Box 5,090 or call at 176 West Monroe street. W. WARREN.

FOR SALE—Cottage House, on Dearborn street, four doors north from 22d street, on leased lot; ground rent $25 per year. A first class residence, with all the modern improvements, 491 West Washington street. Also 40 feet on Lake street, near corner of Franklin street. New House, No. 566 West Madison, lot 25x180 feet. The west 80 feet of Lot 1, Block 8, O. T., on Washington street. 25 lots in Block 1 Bartlett's Addition. 25 acres between Lincoln Park and Lake. ... Apply to ... BARKER, Attorney, 157 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Crane & Wesson Park Lots. ... "Do you really think so?" "I know so, and I know something, too; ..." ... This evening; there is no time to lose. The office is 201 Division street, near Clybourn avenue, and it is open every afternoon. ... "You can buy as many as you please at $1500, one-third down and balance in one and two years with interest at 8 per cent." ... house hunting, moving and heavy rents, and have houses of our own."

Lost.

LOST OR STOLEN—$100 Reward—lost or stolen last evening, while coming to Chicago on the Dixon Air Line R. R., a pocket book containing ... 7:30 bonds, a draft on New York ... and a draft on New York for $50 drawn in favor of S. Vining. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for said drafts, as payment has been stopped. The above reward will be paid for the return of the money and drafts to W. FLANAGAN, at M. R. NICHOLS & CO.'S, 188 South Water street.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, a lady's chatelaine enameled gold pin and collar, ... shaped, with pearl ... The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

LOST—Between Jackson and Madison streets, in State street car, or on taking Blue Island avenue car, or corner of Madison and State, a Portemonnaie, containing ... The finder will return the same to 55 Randolph street, and be liberally rewarded.

Strayed.

STRAYED—Or Stolen—$10 Reward—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, a very large red cow ... will be paid for the recovery of the ... LARKIN, 207 Michigan avenue.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—To sell a new, highly exciting and richly embellished work, ... THE ... by Miss S. Emma E. Edmonds, ... the thrilling adventures of a female Nurse, Spy and Scout, which has already ... It contains more of interest to all parts of the ... more complete sale of over 100,000 copies in ... months. ... Agents wanted in every ... J. A. STODDARD & CO., 162 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents for "Memoirs of Lincoln." Best agency book published. True life ... from the cradle to the grave. ... Apply to S. M. KENNEDY, 194 Clark st.

WANTED—Agents for "Results of Emancipation," "Results of Slavery," "Telling Stories of the Rebellion," ... S. M. KENNEDY, 194 Clark, ...

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere salaried or commissioned, to sell the improved New England Family Sewing Machine. We will give better terms to Agents than any other firm in the United States. WM. H. POSTS & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Sewing Machine Agents, Attention! We will give better terms on the "COMMON SENSE" Machine than any other firm in the United States. Send for circulars. KING & MANNING, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—With some capital to sell a new invention to great demand. Can make from $10 to $20 per day. Call at 87 Washington street, Room 16, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—Agents—For a New Work, now ready—The Secret Service, The Field, The Dungeon, and the Escape. By Albert D. Richardson, N. Y. Tribune correspondent. This work embraces the entire narrative of Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years travelling through the South in the secret service of the Tribune at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, East and West; his thrilling capture, and confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons, his escape and journey of nearly four hundred miles. ... One of the most interesting and exciting books ever published. Call and send for circulars. J. C. FRENCH, 117 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Disabled soldiers, and all energetic men out of employment, will do well to engage in selling the New Work by Albert D. Richardson, "The Field, the Dungeon and the Escape." ... Call or send for circulars. R. C. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$75.00 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Agents—$55.00 a month. Agents wanted that can earn from $55 to $100 a month, and all expenses paid. For full particulars address, with stamp, E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Michigan.

WANTED—Agents—To read the letter from General Sherman. See below. C. F. VENT & CO.

WANTED—Agents—In every County in the U. S. to sell "SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS," by Rev. F. Senour, author of "Morgan and his Captors," &c., &c. 1 vol., 12mo., ... Sold only by canvassing agents, to whom liberal terms and exclusive territory is given. Agents will forward 25 cents for sample order book, ... Henry M. Sherwood, Publisher, 21 Lombard Block, (near P. O.) Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Good active business men, in the city and country. Apply at No. 6 Larmon Block, or address Post Office Box 3568.

WANTED—Agents—For the city and country. A few more active men to sell a splendid article needed in every household. There is money in it. Call at Room 49 Lombard Block.

WANTED—Agents—More agents to sell my wonderful book, "Woman's Protector." Retail for $2.50 per 100 copies. Agents sell for $250 per 100 copies. Some agents sell 200 copies per month. Sample copy, 50 cents. Address "Publisher," Box 1459, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$75 to $200 per month, to sell the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, improved and perfected. We have the best machine and give better terms to agents than any other firm in the United States. For terms, address MATHEWS & KING, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Drawer 6224.

WANTED—Agents—In every County, for "SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS," by Col. S. M. Bowman and Lieut. Col. R. B. Irwin. 1 vol., 8vo., 512 pages, with seven splendid steel portraits ... The following letter from Gen. Sherman shows the official character of the work:

LANCASTER, Ohio, July 31, 1865.

SIR—Col. S. M. Bowman, an acquaintance of mine since 1853, and more recently in the service of the United States, has been engaged by me and my letter books, embracing copies of all orders made and letters written by me since the winter of 1861-2, with a view to publish a memoir of my life and services, and no other person has had such an opportunity to read my secret thoughts and acts. I believe him to be possessed of all authentic data that can interest the general public.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

To the Publisher.

Sold only by subscription. Prices uniform and liberal. Send for a circular, and blank application. Enclosing $1.50 ... in the order of your choice. We give only two or three townships to begin with, ... exclusive control ... C. F. VENT & CO., Western Publishers, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—We will pay good, reliable men, who wish to engage with us, from $75 to $150 per month and travelling expenses, ... who are interested in farming communities, ... For particulars, address, with stamp, J. D. BALDWIN, P. O. 6475, ... 166 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Male or female, to sell the LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "People's Edition." Address B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Agents—To sell by subscription, PATRIOTISM OF ILLINOIS, 13,000 copies of volume I already sold. MILITARY HISTORY OF WISCONSIN, to be issued in 1 volume. Terms liberal. Address CLARKE & CO., 80 and 82 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 5568.

WANTED—Agents—Male and female, to introduce our new Lock Stitch Sewing Machine. For circular, terms and sample, ... address W. LEWIS & CO., P. O. Box 3178, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day at home. I want an agent, male or female, in every town and neighborhood, to sell "The Great ..." ... making from $5 to $20 per day. This is the best chance ever offered to those out of work. ... Address E. WAYWELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month, $130 ... in every County and State, to sell the improved Sewing Machine, price $25; fully licensed under patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. We will pay a monthly salary and expenses, or ... For particulars, illustrated catalogues, territory, &c., inclose a stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, Sole Agents for United States, 221 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month, to sell the IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price $18. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, quilt, gather and embroider. It is warranted five years. Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 32, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 8, P. O. Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—At the County and State Fairs, to sell the beautiful steel engravings of Lincoln and Son, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. Sample mailed for 25 cts., or five for $1. Send stamp for our monthly circular of 100 good selling articles for Agents. Address F. E. LINDON, 85 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$2,500 to $3,000 a year. A good chance to make money. An Agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. Can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling. It is entirely new, secured by copyright. Sells as permanent as flour. Nothing up to be done. For full particulars address, with stamp enclosed for return, LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere, to sell our Great Unequalled Metropolitan Gift Sale Stationery Packages, containing elegant stationery in almost endless variety and a ticket for some elegant prize. Agents are making $15 per day, selling these wonderful packages. Send for circulars. Enclose 25 cents for sample ticket. C. M. DUNN & CO., 182 Clark street.

Wanted—Information.

WANTED—Information of Mrs. SARAH SWARBRICK, maiden name Sarah Lorinda Rice. Any information of her whereabouts would be thankfully received by JOHN SWARBRICK, ... It is supposed she lives in White county ... Please address JOHN SWARBRICK, Tribune Office.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A furnished or unfurnished front parlor and other pleasant rooms to let with board. Also, day boarders taken ... formerly known as the Lake House. O. BRIGGS.

BOARDING—First-class board and desirable rooms in a central part of the city, can be obtained ... Address "L. P.," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Two very pleasant furnished rooms, suitable for single gentlemen, may be obtained, with board, at No. 6 Bush street.

BOARDING—An unfurnished room, with board, suitable for a man and wife or two single gentlemen, at 226 Washington street.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can obtain board with ... at Union Park, West Side. ... Address "T. S.," Tribune Office.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant front room at 85 Michigan avenue. Also, two gentlemen with day board at $6.00 per week.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can obtain board and a suit of unfurnished rooms in a private family on the West Side. Address P. O. Drawer 6077.

BOARDING—A suit of two or three unfurnished rooms, with board, convenient for a family, at the brick house, corner of Ann and Fulton streets.

BOARDING—Waverly House, 233 and 235 Kinzie street. First-class table, good rooms, $8 per week. Day board $5.50.

BOARDING—Two suits of front parlors and bedrooms to rent, with board at 17 Dearborn street, up-stairs.

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—A gentleman and wife want a good furnished Room, with board. Must be in a convenient and pleasant neighborhood. References exchanged. Address ... P. O. Box 4193.

BOARDING—Wanted—An unfurnished room, or two rooms, with board, for a gentleman and wife, in a private family, ... Address "W," P. O. Drawer 5368.

BOARDING—Wanted—A furnished room, in a pleasant family, for man and wife, with board. Will remain until Spring if arrangements are satisfactory. ... BOARDER, Drawer 5900, for a few days only.

BOARDING—Wanted—A suit of two or three rooms, with board, ... Address P. O. Box 3411.

BOARDING—Wanted—A suit of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, for a family of three, ... Address P. O. Box 3143.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young man who is a competent book-keeper ... and writes a good hand. ... references required. ... BARKER, Michigan City.

WANTED—To borrow, by a widow lady, $300, ... property worth $1,300. Address ... Tribune office.

WANTED—To purchase the stock and fixtures of a ... be well located. Address ... Tribune office.

WANTED—A suit of rooms and first-class board for a family of three persons, on South Side, ... Reply to P. O. Box 1286.

WANTED—Medical Notice. Wanted to purchase by ... services, ... Address SURGEON, Tribune office.

WANTED—All those looking for employment to apply immediately at 101 Washington street, Room No. 1, up stairs, ... MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—To purchase the stock and fixtures of a Drug Store. Address "D D," Tribune office.

WANTED—Every married person, and those contemplating marriage, to send for our SEALED CIRCULAR, ... of importance to every married person ... with stamp, DR. H. BACHELOR, ... City, Ill.

WANTED—To trade first class unimproved land for a house on the West Side, worth from $800 to $1,500, to be moved. Call or address "L S K," 253 Superior st.

WANTED—To make arrangements with a commercial traveler of experience in the Northwest. One acquainted with the drug or notion business preferred. Address, for one week, "O J Z," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A lady purchaser for the stock and fixtures of an established business. ... Union Park House, Madison street, ...

WANTED—Merchants, Manufacturers, Hotel Keepers and others, to know that they can, on short notice, procure clerks, book-keepers, porters, drivers, &c., that will give satisfaction, by applying at ... Agency, 87 Washington street, Room 5, up stairs.

WANTED—To lend $10,000, in sums to suit, on personal securities. Apply at Room 15, Reynolds' Block, corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, from 3 to 5 p. m. GEO. E. ... Attorney.

WANTED—To borrow, for two years, $1,800. Will pay ten per cent interest and give first class real estate as security. Persons having the above amount to loan, will please address a line to Box 2354, stating where an interview ...

WANTED—Lumber—In exchange for a 7 octave piano, ... two round corners, ... manufacture. Address "G K," P. O. Box 1199.

WANTED—Attention!—Something new, I will send by mail, post paid, a beautiful Military Album, with twenty-four portraits of our Union Generals, for 30 cents. Agents wanted everywhere. Price per dozen to Agents, $1.50; $8.00 per half gross. Send all orders to ... BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—As a Curiosity, every man, woman or child who has never heard of Dunn's Great Gift Sale, where pianos, watches, jewelry and silverware, are daily sold for one dollar each. Send for $1 each, without regard to value. The articles are named in Certificates, telling what article you can have. ... Certificates mailed everywhere for 25 cents each; 5 for $1; 11 for $2; 30 for $5; 65 for $10; 100 for $15. Agents wanted. Send for circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 182 Clark and 133 Dearborn street.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By an active young man, to learn the retail dry goods, grocery or commission business. ... Address "E G," Box 1652.

WANTED—Situation—A young man from the East, who has an understanding, thorough experience in Banking, Exchange, Stocks, would like a position in a Banking or Commission House in Chicago. Undoubted references given. Address "ACTIVITY," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—For a respectable youth 16 years of age, who ... and writes a good hand. Address 158 ... Buren street, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—By a discharged soldier, who is not afraid to work, to drive express wagon or some other business. ... Would have no objection to ... Address "H. H.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By an engineer, to take charge of a large ... engine. Has been in the business thirteen years, ... Address ... Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—By a married man (late soldier), of a good education and experience, ... Good references given. Please address P. O. Box 3075, or ... Building, Market street.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man of good business habits, and a fair hand, in a hardware store, to learn the business, and make himself useful. Address HAMLIN, CLERK, Tribune Office. Satisfactory reference given.

WANTED—Situation—By a young woman, from Canada, in a private store by ... to sew or any kind of house work, ... the best of reference. Apply at 238 ... None but a gentleman's family need apply.

WANTED—Situation—To take care of team and ... coachman, to take care of team and garden. Will be found a careful man and ... Six years reference from last employer. ... "C," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—By a recent graduate of Harvard College, with ... in ... private pupils or as a ... Address ... Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced hand, as coachman in a private family. Address COACHMAN, Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—To ... carriage and make himself generally useful around the house. Address "W M B," Tribune ...

WANTED—Situation—For a boy 15 years old, to work for his board and to go to school. Can give good references in regard to his honesty and integrity. Can be seen by ... Address "H.," 180 ...

WANTED—Situation—A graduate of an Eastern University, as ... and successful teacher of English and Classical ... to secure a situation as Principal or Assistant in a College or Seminary. Address PRINCIPAL, ... North branch P. O. Drawer No. 5 ...

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—On or about the 1st of September, a small ... house, pleasantly situated, containing six or ... rooms or cottage house, in the vicinity of ... Address P. O. Box 193, ...

WANTED—To Rent—A house, with from five to eight rooms, ... neighborhood, convenient to business. ... some furniture. Address P. O. Box 1013.

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage house, with ... Address ... 159 South Clark street.

WANTED—To Rent—A ... with from five to ten ... for manufacturing purposes. Address "T T," ... stating particulars.

WANTED—To Rent—For a family of three, a house containing five or six rooms, West Side, between ... Rent paid in advance. Box 875.

WANTED—To Rent—A house on the South Side, north of ... Address "E S T," Tribune Office.

WANTED—House—A house on West Side. Must be ... children. Address "B," Tribune Office, ... location, &c.

WANTED—To Rent—By a family of three persons, without children, a cottage, furnished or unfurnished, on South Side, ... Clark street, or any part of North Side, ... rooms in good locality. Address ... 6066, Chicago.

WANTED—To rent a Dwelling House containing about seven rooms, in a good locality. Address, giving terms, locality, ... vacated, "N L B," P. O. Drawer 6229.

WANTED—To Rent from 1st ... a small Cottage House, four rooms, ... small family. Will pay rent in advance. Address "MAC," care Leonard ... Lake street.

Wanted—Partnership.

WANTED—Partner—A lady partner and to take entire charge of ... store in a good location. $800 capital required. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Tribune Office.

WANTED—Partner—With cash capital of from three to ten thousand dollars to engage in the Brewery business. ... four times the amount in a year. For further particulars apply to J. S. SMITH, 184 West Randolph ...

WANTED—Partner—In a profitable business. Cash capital of $400. Apply soon, as this is a rare chance. ... Washington street, Room 5.

WANTED—Partner—A ... partner having $2,300 or $3,000 ... to invest it, with his services, in a good paying business. Address BUSINESS, Tribune Office.

WANTED—Partner—With ... in cash, in a light and profitable business already established. Call in the forenoon, at ... Washington street, Room 16.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Rooms near Post Office, suitable for offices, a light ... Inquire at Room 16, Post Office Block.

TO RENT—Till May next—... furnished first September ... near Post Office. Address ... week, "O B J," Tribune Office.

TO RENT—One large new ... It will answer for a ... Apply at ... North Wells street.

TO RENT—With or without fixtures, a splendid Basement, ... street, opposite Post Office. ...

TO RENT—Furnished and ... unfurnished sleeping rooms at 230 State ... required.

TO RENT—Or For Sale—... on corner of Prairie avenue and ... Inquire of E. B. CHAMBERS, Room 3, ... Building, corner of Lake and ...

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—160 acres, 19 miles from Chicago, ... good buildings, ... Apply to E. D. PLATT, ...

FOR SALE—Land—25,000 acres of choice land from one to ... in Chatsworth, Livingston County, Ill., ... SONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago.

Found.

FOUND—A Wallet, containing a small sum of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. ... at Room 6, ...

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The extent of the abstraction of funds, and forgery of gold checks by Ketchum, reaches ...

The gallant Gen. Crocker, of Iowa, is lying dangerously ill at Washington of brain fever. It is feared he cannot recover.

The ravages of the cholera in Constantinople have been frightful. A correspondent of the New York Tribune writing from that city, Aug. 2, says the deaths will reach 500 to 800 per day.

But little progress seems to have been made in the Wirz trial on Friday. Only two witnesses were examined. Their testimony was against the prisoner.

Robberies and outrages are being perpetrated extensively in the vicinity of Augusta, Ga., by returned rebel soldiers, but efficient measures have been instituted by the Federal authorities to put a stop to them.

The Canadian Parliament, after a fierce debate of six hours, voted down a resolution, by more than two to one, in favor of a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the speedy enlargement of the canal.

The Grand Jury of Franklin county, Pa., have indicted McCausland and another scoundrel as being instrumental in the burning of Chambersburg by the rebels. Gov. Curtin has made a requisition upon Old Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland for the offenders.

The Iowa State Fair for the benefit of the orphans of soldiers, is to be established for the orphans of soldiers, at Marshalltown next Monday, and will continue during the week. ...

TERRIBLE ... THE P...

LOSS OF THE ... JONATHAN ...

RAVAGES OF ...

DEPREDATIO...

A FIGHT ...

28 Soldiers ...

Frightful Rava...